# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,453—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

[With Supplement.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

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## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | TUESDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. RAVENNA | 3340 | 700 | E. Stewart | 12th Sept. |
| — CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | 19th „ |
| | | | | FRIDAY. |
| L. THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. E. Thomson | 29th Sept. |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 6th Oct. |
| L. GANGES | 4196 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | 13th „ |
| — MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 20th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. Rs. | 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS— | | | |
| First Class .. Rs. | 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | R. G. Murray | 8th Sept. |
| GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne | 22nd „ |
| LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Breeze | 6th Oct. |
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | G. Lee | 20th „ |

| Return Tickets are now issued :— | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Colombo and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Madras and back (available for two months) | 210 | 105 |
| To Calcutta and back do. | 350 | 165 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months) | 450 | 225 |
| To Hongkong and back (available for three months) | 630 | 390 |
| To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months) | 810 | 46 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

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## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To All Ports of Italy. | | | To Marseilles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Class ..R | 500 | Including wines. | I Class ..R | 520 | Including wines. |
| II do. .... | 340 | | II do. .... | 350 | |
| do. .... | 150 | With food. | III do. .... | 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | Calais Route. | | Brighton Route. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. | I Class | R 95 | | R 80 |
| „ | ..II do. | do. .. 70 | do. | .. 58 |
| From Naples. | I do. | do. .. 145 | do. | .. 130 |
| „ | ..II do. | do. .. 105 | do. | .. 93 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

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FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAPHNE | G. Doncich | 1,927 | 400 | 8th Sept. |
| VORWAERTS | F. Egger | 2,394 | 450 | 8th Oct. |
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Nov. |
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 8th Dec. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Jan. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

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## HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RYDAL HALL | J. C. Shaw | 2,700 | 400 | about 13th Sept. |
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand | 2,700 | 400 | „ 27th Sept. |
| MERTON HALL | J. Verrill | 4,100 | 500 | To follow. |
| WERNETH HALL | O. Lloyd | 4,000 | 500 | do. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | do. |

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

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## SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 18, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 10th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

---

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

---

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld ,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

---

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle....................Rs. | 2-0 | 2-4 |
| „ double size ...... „ | 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

---

REDUCED PRICES.
RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Small Bottles ....................Re. | 0 14 |
| Large Bottles .................... „ | 1 8 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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*FOR SALE.*
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

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## OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL FANCY BAZAAR at St. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA, will be OPEN on THURSDAY the 7th inst., and will remain open for about ten days.

The produce of the sale is for the benefit of the above Institution.

The Bazaar will be held in the Convent itself.

Bandora, 6th September, 1882.

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NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at BHOWNUGGER and BARSI. Applications to be made in writing to GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at Oomrawuttee, Khamgaum, Akote, and Wudwan. Applications to be made in writing to GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per share on the Old Shares and Rs. 24-3-0 per share on the Second Issue Shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable, on and after 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th instant.

The fully paid-up Share Certificates of the Second Issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's Office, No. 1, Forbes-street, in exchange for the provisional ones.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

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VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 59½ per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

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ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices at Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

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ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

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THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1882, is declared and made payable, on and after WEDNESDAY the 13th day of September, 1882, at the Office of the Company, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 8th instant on production of their Share Certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 6th September, 1882.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL and CODICIL of THUCKER KHAIRAJ LALLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

PARPAI, alias PARBATEEBAI, one of the Widows of the said deceased.....................Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Petitioner has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to her of probate (throughout the Bombay Presidency) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased, all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay this 6th day of September, 1882.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

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NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rupees Five per each New Share of Rs. 125 for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadows-street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY the 13th September, 1882, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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OUIDA'S NOVELS.

Rs. 1-4 : BY POST Rs. 1-8 EACH.

Ariadne.
Cecil Castlemaine.
Chandos.
Dog of Flanders.
Folle Farine.
Friendship.
Held in Bondage.
Idalia.
In a Winter City.
Moths.
Pascarel.
Pipistrello.
Puck.
Signa.
Tricotrin.
Two Little Wooden Shoes
Under Two Flags.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"CHAPORE ESTATE."

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

Sold in original packets of one pound.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe .................................. | Rs. 1 12 per lb. |
| Universal Family Mixture .................. | „ 1 4 „ |

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

| ENGLISH SONGS. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Night of Stars and Night of Love | Offenbach | 4 | 0 |
| Our Farewell | Lady Arthur Hill | 4 | 0 |
| The Love Star | H. A. Isaacs | 4 | 0 |
| True True Love | A. Celler | 4 | 0 |
| Parted | Planquette | 4 | 0 |
| The Valley Lily | Stephen Massett | 4 | 0 |
| ITALIAN VOCAL. | | | |
| Invito | Vittorio Vanzo | 4 | 6 |
| Colosia | C. Viviani | 2 | 6 |
| Ma non hair cor | P. A. Cornaglia | 3 | 6 |
| Il Progettista | A. Scontrino | 1 | 6 |
| In Viaggio | N. Nawzo | 3 | 6 |
| PIANOFORTE. | | | |
| Vergin di te Piu bella | J. Colombo | 3 | 0 |
| Colloouiio d'Amore | A. Bovio | 6 | 0 |
| La Montanina | G. Lange | 2 | 6 |
| Minuetto | J. B. Busoni | 1 | 6 |
| La Perle al Madrid | A. Soller | 3 | 0 |
| Presso al Ruscello | Paolo Canonica | 4 | 0 |
| Felicita Diviata | G. Lange | 2 | 0 |

Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as. — Cash. per doz. Rs. as.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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## THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

---

## TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

THE facilities for travelling now-a-days have called into existence a great number of convenient and useful kinds of PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS of various designs and descriptions.

ASQUITH AND LORD have a very large assortment, all of the best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, and intending TRAVELLERS are respectfully invited to inspect their Stock. All these Goods are finished in the best style, are moderate in price, and are specially recommended for their STRENGTH, SECURITY and APPEARANCE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

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## PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE,

From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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## C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones ... | Rs. | 75 to 840 |
| Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ... | „ | 65 to 350 |
| single stone ... | „ | 50 to 1150 |
| Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ... | „ | 100 to 400 |
| Ruby, do. do. | „ | 35 to 450 |
| Do. single stone ... | „ | 50 to 475 |
| Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones | „ | 60 to 225 |
| Do. single stone ... | „ | 40 to 300 |
| Diamond and 2 Emeralds ... | „ | 90 to 370 |
| Do. and 2 Rubies ... | „ | 65 to 350 |
| Emerald and 2 Diamonds ... | „ | 85 to 350 |
| Ruby and 2 Diamonds ... | „ | 75 to 470 |
| Five pearl, half-hoops ... | „ | 30 to 175 |
| Three pearls, set sparks ... | „ | 40 to 130 |
| Five turquoises, half-hoop ... | „ | 25 to 160 |
| Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ... | „ | 80 to 210 |

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings ... | Rs. | 15 to 85 |
| Lady's signet rings ... | „ | 22 to 36 |
| Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs ... | „ | 13 to 30 |
| All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ... | „ | 18 to 35 |
| Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ... | „ | 12 to 25 |

SIGNET RINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ... | „ | 16 to 65 |
| Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ... | „ | 24 to 65 |

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. — C. MARCKS & CO., — 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

---

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RYDAL HALL ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, to be held here on FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Notices of Motion to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting :—

(1.) From Captain Morland of his intention to move that a grant of Rs. 45,000 or thereabout be made for the purchases of additional 32-inch main for the Bhundarwada Water Works as recommended by the Town Council.

(2.) From Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai, Esquire, of his intention to move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to have an estimate prepared of the cost of constructing a dwarf wall on the footpath from the Queen's Road level crossing to the Customs House Chowkey, Chowpatti, otherwise known as Khote's footpath.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th September, 1882.

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THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—An AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty (Rs. 40) per share, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.), to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 9th instant, on prodution of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 9th to SATURDAY the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

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THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of September, 1882, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd September, both days inclusive.

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort on THURSDAY, the 21st of September, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
By JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
His Attornies.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

N.B—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 21st September, 1882, both days inclusive.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN DEFENDER OF THE FAITH EMPRESS OF INDIA.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of SOORJEE GOVIND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KAMERBAI, Widow of the said deceased........Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate. Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Two, and in the Forty-sixth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

F. H. DE BRITO,
The 5th day of September, 1882.

Messrs. HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MORENAS & CO.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.

ICES.

Orders for ICE CREAM, ICE PUDDING or WATER ICES, are executed with care and taste any time from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. at a moment's notice.

WINES.

30 different kinds. See Price List.

SPIRIT.

28 different kinds. Price List free on application.

COMFITS.

25 kinds, from Ans. 12 to Rs. 2 per lb.

PASTRY.

EVERY DAY FRESH.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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TO BE LET.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES at Matheran called the "Woodland" and "Rajasthan" for the October hot season. Rent moderate.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

An elegant Brougham Landaulette.

An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.

The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

WANTED,

A single barrel express Henry's RIFLE, or by any other equally good maker.

---

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPA
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD
WORK INSPECTED DURING PR
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND
Mills and Factories of all kinds estima
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late
HODGART'S PR
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, E
Bradford,
Armitage's Vegetative for re
and corrosion
MANGANITE P
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL
Universal non-conductant, for preven
radiation from exposed surfa
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

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ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGEN
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTAN
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CO

THE undersigned, in addition
nary manner of effecting Home
Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at
change to be made at once in an
Kingdom and Continent of Europ
They are also prepared to plac
Code at the service of Resi
respondents at Home, and to a
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in use has thousands
sentences on almost a
required to telegra
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Every informati
tion, personally

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HUNDREDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over India, and are giving *entire satisfaction.* They are acknowledged by all to be *the best.* We guarantee them to be *far superior* to the "Singer" or any other machine *extant.* H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments, 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

SODA and other AERATED WATERS of superior quality are made daily at B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s Pharmacy, 17, Churchgate-street.

PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES for Dressing Table, nicely finished. Prices very moderate.—BARTON & Co., Churchgate-street, Bombay.

REQUIRED at once two Chief and two Second OFFICERS, with Board of Trade Certificates. Apply to "CAPTAIN CATOR," Watson's Hotel.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS for Ladies and Gentlemen are available at No. 2, BELL LANE, Fort. Terms moderate. Full particulars on application.

MILK OF ROSES removes roughness softens and whitens the skin. Prepared at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Churchgate-street. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

THE Grand Quadrille Party in Forbes-street, fixed for the 7th instant, is POSTPONED to the 8th, and in the Old High Court. Italian Band in attendance. Tickets at Rs. 2, also at the door.

WANTED, a NATIVE SURGEON for s s. Bengal, for a voyage to Jeddah and back to Bombay. Apply to Captain GEORGE ROY, care of Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes, No. 1, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

MISLAID, when leaving the mail steamer VERONA on TUESDAY EVENING a brown canvas PORTFOLIO about 3 ft. by 2 ft., containing Sketches, the property of Brigadier General Hogg, Quarter Master General. The Assistant Quarter Master General, Town Hall, will be glad to receive any information which may lead to its recovery.

THE PLANTS and DRUGS of SIND, being "a Systematic Account, with description, of the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and uses of their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By JAMES A. MURRAY, Curator, Kurrachee Museum. Price Rs. 5. Packing and Postage Eight Annas extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, B. E. S. Press.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 34, Meadow-street.—Just landed a large stock of fancy tweeds for suits.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Address MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an ENGINEER holding a second-class certificate. Address Canji Meghji, care of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., No. 3, Church-lane, Fort.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a practical CARDER and a practical WEAVING MASTER of long experience. Apply to "K," care of this paper.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans and piping, complete : No. 6, Rs. 80
J. NEUBERG, Mea

THE Invested Funds of th
Office amount to Five Millio
pounds Sterling and the Revenue
annum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to
BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1
with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RAMPART-ROW SHOP is CLOSED, and the business TRANSFERRED to APOLLO-STREET.

## NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced MILL MANAGER, well versed in Weaving and Carding. Also an ENGINEER holding a first class certificate and able to take charge of a mill.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, be sent on or before the 10th September, 1882.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Edward Com who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-elec
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneratio

The Transfer Books of the Company will be clo
5th to 14th September, both days inclusive, duri
period the books of the Company will be
inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Direct
ARTHU

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

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LITTL
SOLUBLE
IS THE ONLY
COSTS LESS THAN F
"RICH
"PO
A WON
PAM

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

TO-DAY has again been a partial native holiday, and the home telegrams not having come in until after business hours, extreme dullness has characterised our various markets.

Consols yesterday closed ⅛ lower at 99¾, but French Rentes were ½ up at 116¾. In Rupee Paper the only change is a further decline of 1-16 in 4½ per cent.

In the General Produce markets Reuter reports no change, but from private sources we learn that wheat is weak and declining, with no demand for Bombay qualities to arrive.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester are reported dull at previous prices. Copper is quoted 10s. per ton higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market continues very dull. The sales yesterday were only 6,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and prices show a decline of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and 1-64 to 1-32 in arrivals. Surats still maintain their value, and notwithstanding the existing dulness look like doing so for some time to come. The trade have got well into the use of them, and besides being comparatively cheap, they are now about their largest point of supply, the reverse of Americans.

In EXCHANGE to-day there has simply been no movement of any kind. Very little business has been done, and we seem to have settled down to a level from which there is not likely to be much change either way until a distinct alteration takes place in the volume of current business. We still quote for ready bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | .......... | 1s. 8 1-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | .......... | 1s. 8d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ...... | 1s. 8 7-32d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | ........ | 1s. 8 5-16d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | ...... | 2·14½ | |

On Calcutta quotations remain at ½ premium for demand, 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet to a degree. In Fours-and-a-half some little business has been done at Rs. 107½. Fours are quiet at Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES are, like everything else, very quiet. Bank of Bombay are about the only exception to the general rule, business having been done in them at Rs. 765, an advance of ½ per cent. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Mills are still dull, with in some cases a further decline of Rs. 5 per share. The dullness of the local yarn market is an adverse influence at the moment, and it almost looks as if production for the time being was ahead of requirements.

COTTON is very flat, and dealers show some anxiety to sell, although not, so far, at any material reduction in prices. From home there are practically no orders coming, and the inferior quality of the existing stock is against speculative shipment. Crop accounts continue very favourable.

In SEEDS and WHEAT business is practically at a standstill, stocks being small and dealers disinclined to accept prices which would enable simultaneous operations being worked with home.

FREIGHTS have undergone a decline of 2s. 6d. to-day for Liverpool, the s. s. Hispania having booked wheat to some extent at 25s. Even at this level there is no very active demand, and either freights or produce must come down before exports increase in volume.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The demand is slow and prices only barely supported.

COALS remain quiet, and no fresh business is reported, neither buyers nor sellers being inclined, apparently, to push matters.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay...... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7p. ct. | 765 |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 850 xd. |
| Bank of Madras...... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 675 nl. |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank .......... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 do. | 132 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | 12½ | 2 do. | 94 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] .......... | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 8* |
| [illegible] &c.... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 21 |
| [illegible] | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | Rs. 30 | 825 |
| [illegible] | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | Rs. 5 | 240 |

[illegible] for distribution.

### [illegible]ANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,850 | Rs. 50 | 1,225 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]ll | .. | 500 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18p.ct. | 450 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,250 |
| Bro[illegible] aing [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colaba Pr[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dhollera P. &[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| East India Press C[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fort Press Co ........ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| French Press Co...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sind Press Co ........ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mofussil Co .......... | 3,125 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Indian Press .... | 2,400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Prince of W. Press .. | 120 | ...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co........ | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sassoon Press Co .... | 300 | 00 | 500 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Volkart's Press Co.... | 450 | 00 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company............ | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 240 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.......... | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 145 |
| New issue ............ | .. | 100 | 70 | .. | 109 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company .......... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 30p. s | 580 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .. | 1,800 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 40 | 725 |
| Bhownuggur Mills .. | 4,800 | 100 | 100 | ... | 49 |
| Bombay United ...... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 970 |
| Central India S. & W. Company ...... | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 4 | 710 |
| Cooria Mills .......... | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 50 | 875 |
| D. Spinning .......... | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 512½ |
| Empress S. & W. Co.. | 1,136 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 750 |
| Golam Baba S. Co..... | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 555 |
| Hindustan ............ | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,050 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company .......... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 1,070 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Company .......... | 900 | 500 | 200 | .. | 200 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. .. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 690 |
| Jewraz Bhailoo ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,045 |
| Khandeish ............ | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 940 |
| Khatao Mackunjee .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 955 |
| Madras United ...... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.s. | 2,205xd |
| Mahalukshmi ........ | 650 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 835 |
| Manockjee Petit's .... | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 80 | 1,360 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 1,000 | 15 p. s. | 235 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,270 |
| National Spinning.... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible]70 | 840 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p[illegible] | 885 |
| Oriental .............. | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 55 | [illegible] |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company.. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 295 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co.. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills ...... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,280 |
| Soonderdas .......... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 975 |
| Southern India ...... | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 40 | 590 |
| Victoria Mills ........ | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 785 |
| Western India S. & M. Company.......... | 1,20[illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 875 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .... | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 325 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto ...... | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto ...... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| [illegible] & C. I. Ry. Co... | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| [illegible]ew £1 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 325 |

### [illegible]Y, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

[illegible]eturn of Traffic for the week ending 2nd September 1882.

| [illegible] Open, 460¾ miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 66,083 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 51,823 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 306 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible]s. ........... | 1,18,412 | 0 | 0 |

| [illegible] September 1881. [illegible]les. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 45,486 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 35,281 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 299 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 81,166 | 0 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 37,246 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]CE.

[illegible] J.

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Africa (s)............ | Thomson ... | Suez. |
| 6 | Adria (s) ............ | Raffein ..... | Jeddah. |
| | Jupiter (s) .......... | Terenzio ...... | Jeddah. |
| | Punjab (s) .......... | Clark ........ | Persian Gulf. |
| | Sandal(s)............ | Kennedy...... | Dunkirk. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Welbury, Currie, to Hull.
Ship Antelope, Peabody, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Malacca, to Muscat and Jedda.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Simla (s) .............. | Tanzel ......... | Singapore, Aug. 16. |
| | Adrington ............ | Christie ...... | Liverpool, June 8. |
| | Hereford ............ | Gordon ..... | Madras, Aug. 20. |
| | Pythomene .......... | McFee ....... | Cardiff, April 26. |
| 2 | Tenasserim ........ | Collins ......... | Liverpool, June 7. |

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Steamer Bassein.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Clan Maclean (s)... | ......... | London. |
| | M. Vagarunhis (s). | ......... | Penang. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Merkara (s) ......... | ......... | London. |
| 3 | Sophia Joakim ... | ......... | Calcutta. |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Barber, Lieut., R. Lancaster, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Sheffield, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Costello, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Hogg, Brig. Genl., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Menzies, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Ives, Captain, R. Fusiliers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Bromhead, Major, Transport Corps, on duty, to Egypt.
Cummins, Major, 4th Cavalry H. C., on duty, to Egypt.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Werge, Captain, 28th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces' Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In supersession of the Notification from this Dep. No. 2922, dated 21st Aug. 1882, Mr. A. Sellss, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Cawnpore, privilege leave for 57 days, from 15th Sep. 1882.

In modification of the Notification from this Dept. No. 2600, dated 29th July 1882, Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, offg. Magis. and Coll., Banda, privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, from 21st Aug. 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 24th instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano..........................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .......................... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .............. ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
[illegible]ARRIS & LAWRENCE,
[illegible]OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
[illegible]STERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
[illegible]CAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
[illegible]ULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

F[illegible]e convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PARSONS—RUSSELL—August 16, at All Saints, Hordle, Hants, James Ramsay Parsons, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of John Parsons, Esq., of Twyford Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex, to Blanche Eva, youngest daughter of John A. Russell, Esq., of Yeatton, near Lymington, Hants.

## BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRIGGS—Sept[illegible], at Sholapur, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, I. M. D., [illegible] son.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—September 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford, of a son.

RIDDELL—August 25, at Thayetmyo, the wife of Captain Riddell, 2nd Bedford Regiment, of a son.

TREVITHICK—September 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. F. H. Trevithick, Madras Railway, of a son.

TOKER—August 19, at Dinapore, the wife of Major A. C. Toker, 18th Regiment N. I., of a daughter (prematurely).

WATKINS—August 31, at Landour, the wife of the Rev. O. D. Watkins, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GARDENER—DUNN—September 1, at Mussoorie, Burgh Lisle Gardener, to Georgina Amelia, daughter of the late David Dunn, of Aberdeen.

DEATH.

SARKIES—August 23, at Dacca, Mary Eileen, child of S. J. and Anna Sarkies, aged 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

THE Sultan has at last, after much hesitation, issued a proclamation stigmatising Arabi as a rebel, and calling upon the Egyptians to give him no support or countenance. This is a great diplomatic triumph for the British Government, and the greater because the proclamation, so long withheld, has been issued before a single Turkish soldier has been sent to Egypt. The manifest unwillingness of the Sultan to take the step which he has been [illegible]lly constrained to take enhances the moral [illegible]t of the political success which has been [illegible]d by strength of will and tenacity of [illegible]. The Sultan has been abased, not [illegible] Europe, but in the eyes of the [illegible] populations which he is endea[illegible]press with an exalted idea of his [illegible] of Islam, while the influence [illegible]f the British Government is [illegible]gmented. It is too soon [illegible] with any confidence as [illegible]ich the proclamation may [illegible] course of the war. It was said [illegible] ago that Arabi had written a letter [illegible]ing the Sultan as corrupted by contact [illegible] infidels, and declaring him unworthy of the regard and obedience of true [illegible]ussulmans. Whether this letter be [illegible]hentic or not, is open to doubt. It [illegible] unlikely that Arabi would commit [illegible] so far unless the time had come [illegible] a major excommunication against [illegible]id and set up a new Kaliph. And [illegible] not done. It is just possible, [illegible]e may now show himself capa[illegible]eme audacity in accordance [illegible] intimations which he gave [illegible]n threatened to despatch [illegible]e idea of establishing an [illegible]de Syria and Arabia, [illegible]e other Mussulman [illegible] believed to be quite [illegible]paganda has been [illegible] a view to its [illegible]s with which the Bedouins have been enlisted in his cause, contingents arriving even from Tripoli to strengthen his force outside Alexandria, seem to prove that there is a wide basis of Arab feeling to work upon. On the other hand, it was stated in various quarters some three weeks ago that Arabi felt his position to be hopeless in view of the strength of the British force arrayed against him, and that he had therefore entered into a secret understanding with the Porte to surrender to the Turkish troops when they should arrive in Egypt. In this way the honour of Islam would be preserved, and the Sultan would be placed in a very advantageous position in regard to his formidable English ally. There are at present no indications from which we could judge whether this course would be taken by Arabi. We must wait until Dervish Pasha arrives with his division before a surrender to the representative of the Sultan can be effected, if that be indeed Arabi's secret intention. We may not have so long to wait if the Sultan's proclamation is to be met by a counter-blast deposing Abdul Hamid from the Kaliphate. Meanwhile Sir Garnet Wolseley has been placed by Fehmy Pasha in possession of a great deal of useful information respecting the strength and disposition of Arabi's forces. This, too, may have its influence on the course of proximate events in Egypt.

THE maintenance of whipping as a punishment has just been the subject of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India; and the despatches addressed by Lord Hartington to the Viceroy afford a curious illustration of political exigencies at home. As was to be expected, the law permitting the infliction of corporal punishment in India remains unaltered. No responsible person, it may be supposed, ever imagined that this mode of correction could be abolished in India, at least, for some time to come. But while the Liberals were in opposition they struck up alliances in all directions for the purpose of ousting their rivals from office. Of all the "Radicals" who made common cause with Mr. Gladstone three years ago, no group was more self-assertive than the lachrymose party who, under the lead of Mr. Peter Taylor, heave sighs of sympathy for the burglar and garrotter, and extend to foreign antagonists of the British Government a patronage which is not unfrequently refused to the discontented at home. The member for Leicester and his friends have for years been making a crusade against corporal punishment. They managed to convince Lord Hartington, a few years ago, that they represented a numerous section of the Liberal party; and, whether rightly or wrongly is now immaterial, induced him to officially (as the Opposition leader) oppose the continuance of flogging in the Army and Navy. It might be suggested that his lordship's action on that occasion was the source of considerable embarrassment to his colleagues at the Admiralty and the Ministry of War when the party took office two years ago. But that does not matter. We are now concerned only with the proceedings of the noble Marquis at the India Office. It having been discovered that whipping was freely employed in India as a means of correction, it was incumbent on Lord Hartington to do something to redeem the promises so incautiously given in the heat of the struggle against Lord Beaconsfield. As we have already said, possibly no one outside the little group referred to believed that corporal punishment could be abolished in India at this moment, and certainly nothing in the language of Lord Hartington suggests any earnest desire on his part to effect a change. His Lordship has, no doubt, relieved his conscience by opening up communications on the subject with Lord Ripon; but there is a hollowness about the correspondence which displays how much insincerity there is in political professions under a parliamentary régime.

Now, of course, no one would think of resorting to, or maintaining, corporal punishment if any more humane method of correction could be found equally effective. Lord Ripon is of opinion that "whipping is, for various reasons, a suitable form of punishment for Indian criminals." These reasons are: (1) Whipping is a punishment with which the people have always been familiar, both under British rule and in all Native States, and their advance in civilization has not yet been so marked as to make its retention inappropriate for the lower classes of the population; (2) it is, in many respects, a less severe punishment than imprisonment, because it does not injure caste and necessitate expenditure for restoration of caste; at the same time it is sufficient as a personal deterrent; (3) it relieves the jails, which are already, in many provinces, more or less overcrowded; (4) it does not take away the breadearner of the family, but leaves him available for their support,—an important matter in India, where even the poorest are married at a very early age. Lord Hartington entirely concurs in the view of the Viceroy, and somewhat apologetically remarks, by way, no doubt, of explaining his interference with the matter, "as your Lordship is aware, a strong feeling prevails in this country against whipping as a punishment." We are by no means "aware"—even if Lord Ripon confesses himself to be, of which we are doubtful—that any such "strong feeling" as that referred to by Lord Hartington exists in Great Britain on the subject of whipping. A good deal of cant has been borrowed from French Revolutionary literature about "human dignity," and the application of this admirable sentiment has sometimes been carried to excesses which its authors never dreamed of. "The doctrine that physical correction is under all circumstances an unjustifiable degradation of the dignity of man" is untenable, and it is one which, we believe, would find exceedingly few supporters in England. No one, however, will differ from Lord Hartington when he says that whipping is "a necessity which every advance of the people in civilization must be expected to lessen." The present Secretary of State for India has a curious fondness for abstract declarations. The aspiration just quoted is perfectly harmless, but it would have been equally pertinent, in a discussion of this character, to have said that the punishment of crime in any form "was a necessity which every advance of the people in civilization must be expected to lessen." It is just the condition of the people that decides the matter. The more highly cultured a people become the more keenly are they likely to feel punishment; and the mere effects of shame might be, under certain circumstances, more excruciating to a refined, though erring, mind than the cat or the rattan to the back of a rude offender. Even among European peoples corporal punishment continues to be an important feature in the correction of delinquents. In Russia, though there has been a certain amelioration among the upper classes, the stick may still be considered the national instrument of punishment. Peter the Great thrashed his nobles in a most merciless fashion. In this he merely elaborated the practices of his predecessors. In his days, however, the nobles had begun to receive a slight veneer of French culture, and a Russian noble wrote about that time, doubtless smarting from the effects of an Imperial correction: "Many of us would certainly prefer capital punishment to life, after being beaten or flogged, even though the castigation were applied by the sacred hands of the Lord's Anointed." To this day the disobedient servant, or the idle workman, is flogged as a matter of course; and if the wife of a muzhik turn refractory, a stout cudgelling usually brings her back to good behaviour.

Nor in England are we quite clear of the wood. All modifications of the old laws respecting corporal punishment have taken place within the present century. And what is more remarkable, there has for years been a decided tendency to return to summary methods of corporal correction. A recent writer on the subject, after enumerating Acts passed within late years for the re-imposition of flogging or whipping, quaintly says: "Thus, personal chastisement, the oldest form of punishment for crime, has to a certain extent been resumed in the administration of the criminal law." Three very important Acts for the infliction of corporal punishment have been passed during the present reign; and, so far, public opinion seems resolved to retain them. We have, first, the Act for flogging garotters; second, the Juvenile Offenders' Act; and third, the Act permitting flogging as a punishment for attacks on the person of the Queen. Although Mr. Taylor has agitated against flogging as a punishment for robberies with violence, he can hardly deny its efficacy as a deterrent; and there is no evidence that any considerable number of persons have been converted by his arguments that the Act might now be safely repealed. It is universally admitted that flogging is the only proper punishment for notoriety-seeking individuals who present empty pistols at the Sovereign, and it is positively humane to punish boy delinquents with a good birching, instead of sending them to herd with hardened criminals and acquire the stigma of the jail. When cases of this sort exist in England, it is hardly expedient to deal with the punishment of crime in India on purely abstract principles. The decision of the Home and Indian Governments was therefore perfectly sound. The action of Lord Hartington, although dictated to some extent by political considerations, may have drawn the attention of the Viceroy to the harsh treatment of a peculiar class of offenders, and the amelioration of their punishment may afford sufficient justification for raising the whipping question at this moment. It is a melancholy fact that petty offences and corporal punishment increase in direct ratio to the prevalence of distress among the poorer population. The cat and the rattan are no fit correction for poor creatures who are driven to steal from hunger. The Government of India have restricted the power of magistrates to inflict corporal punishment, but the most important part of their Resolution is that which requires Local Governments and magistrates to distinguish narrowly between veritable criminals "who take advantage of seasons of public trouble to prey upon their neighbours, and the honest labouring poor, who are driven by sheer necessity to grain-pilfering or similar offences." The latter, in the opinion of the Government, should be "considerately dealt with, and put in the way of relief, after such punishment of fine or moderate imprisonment as may seem to be appropriate in each case." It would perhaps be better to put them in the way of earning a living of some sort honestly; but if this cannot be expected just yet, it is so far satisfactory to know that in future a closer discrimination in the infliction of punishment will be made between the vicious and the poor.

WITH respect to our reference to the adjournment of the recent meeting of Council from Wednesday to Friday, we are informed that it is a misapprehension to suppose that the adjournment had anything to do with the A. D. C.s' ball, which was fixed for the 'Wednesday. The Council meeting for the consideration of the Municipal Acts Amendment Bill was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, but on its being found that the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Bill was almost ripe for introduction, it was thought convenient to postpone the meeting until the two Bills could be taken together. Further reference had to be made in the matter of the Landing and Wharfage Fees Bill, and it was reported, on responsible authority, that the Bill could hardly be got ready for Council before 1st September. That date was accordingly fixed, without any reference to the date of the A. D. C.s' ball, but as being the earliest safe date on which the business could be done; and as a matter of fact the last reference on the Landing and Wharfage Fees Bill was not disposed of until half an hour before Council met on Friday last.

THE Bombay staff engaged in the work of despatching the Indian Contingent to Egypt have received special recognition of their services at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. A letter, which we publish elsewhere, has been received by General Carnegy from Brigadier-General Annesley, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, expressing the approval of H. E. Sir Donald M. Stewart "of the services performed by you in connection with the recent embarkation of troops," and remarking that "the excellent arrangements, the celerity, and the freedom from casualty with which they were despatched, as well as the high state of discipline preserved throughout, reflect credit on all concerned." Captain Elliott, Officiating Assistant Quarter-Master General, is singled out by Sir Donald Stewart for special mention; and General Hardinge further expresses his appreciation of the services of Captain Dean Pitt, Captain H. D. Jones, Captain J. W. Anderson, Brigade Surgeon L. S. Bruce, Surgeon C. F. Willis, and Vet. Surgeon H. A. Woodroffe. We miss from the list of names two which assuredly should have had the foremost place in a letter recognising the services of those concerned in the prompt despatch of the troops—that of Colonel Phelps, the Commissary General, and that of Colonel Swinhoe, who was in command of the depôt at the Prince's Dock.

# THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE s. s. Egbert, the only transport now remaining in the Prince's Dock, will be completely loaded by this evening, and will probably sail for Suez to-morrow with 206 mules, 3 European soldiers, 70 followers, and the balance of Commissariat stores.

THE Commissariat depôt at the Prince's Dock, managed by Colonel Swinhoe, will be finally closed on Saturday next.

## THE DESPATCH OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE following letter has been received by General Carnegy from the Adjutant-General :—

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 2nd September, 1882.

From the Adjutant-General to the General Officer Commanding Bombay District.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to convey to you the approval of His Excellency Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, of the services performed by you in connection with the recent embarkation of troops at Bombay *en route* to Egypt. The excellent arrangements, the celerity, and the freedom from casualty with which they were despatched, as well as the high state of discipline preserved throughout, reflect credit on all concerned.

I am further to intimate that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is also pleased to notice the good services rendered on those occasions by Captain Elliott, Officiating Assistant Quarter-Master General of the District under your command, and I am to request you will be so good as to communicate the same to that officer.

I am at the same time to request you will also convey to the undermentioned officers Lieutenant-General Hardinge's appreciation of the manner in which the duties of their respective departments have been carried out in furtherance of those important duties :—

Capt. D. C. DEAN PITT, R.A.,
Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl.
Capt. H. D. JONES, 2nd Cavalry,
Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl.
Capt. J. W. ANDERSON, Poona Horse,
Offg. Extra Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl.
Brigade-Surg. L. S. BRUCE,
Offg. Depy. Surg.-Genl., I.M.D.
Surg. C. F. WILLIS, M.B., I.M.D.
Vety. Surg. H. A. WOODROFFE, A.V.D.

I have, &c.,
A. LYTTLETON ANNESLEY, Brig.-Genl.,
Adjutant-General.

## WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, AUG. 21.

THE Hydaspes steamed into Port Ibrahim at six o'clock this morning; and thus kept up the good record she had made in the passage to Aden. Six days from Bombay to Aden in the teeth of the monsoon will be acknowledged good steaming, and four days and a half from Aden to Suez is a passage almost equally satisfactory. The weather for the latter portion has been fair, with nothing of the monsoon bitterness in it, but just a light cool head wind to temper the sultriness of the season; and so we have been making a steady twelve knots the hour. With the exception of the Merton Hall none of the transports have put in an appearance. The Merton Hall left Bombay on Saturday, the 5th, but was not in very long before us, having arrived only at three this morning. The Booldana was at Aden coaling when we were there, and we left her as she was about halfway through that necessary operation. The Sicily we passed on Thursday morning at the entrance to the Red Sea; and of the other transports we have not seen nor heard.

The accumulated trials of the passage began to tell on the horses after Aden, and on the night we left Major Nicholson's charger died; on the following day Dr. Colvin Smith lost his animal; and on the third day a troop horse died. These three represent the total loss in horseflesh on board the vessel; and the result is certainly one on which Mr. Anderson, who as Principal Veterinary Officer was on board, and gave an ever-constant attention to the animals, may congratulate himself, as, indeed, I believe he does. Things had not gone quite so well with the Booldana when we saw her at Aden. She had then out of a total of ninety horses on board lost fourteen. It must be here recorded that those who saw the condition of things on this ship expressed some surprise that the committee in Bombay had passed her as fit to convey horses across the open sea a fortnight's journey at such a season of the year. The constructors of the Booldana probably never had it in their mind that she might one day be turned into a transport for cavalry, and doubtless the ship is admirably adapted to the purposes for which she was designed. She was selected to take a detachment of the 13th Bengal Lancers. The horses were placed in the 'tween-decks in three ranks, and it appears to have been thought that there would be sufficient ventilation in these quarters from a series of port-holes the size of a tea-cup saucer, and two or three narrow confined hatches. These ports were closed until the day before the vessel reached Aden. Three horses died the night of her departure from Bombay, and others dropped off day by day subsequently. She has not yet arrived here, and we cannot tell what her additional losses may have been. The Merton Hall had but two or three horses on board, and she reports only one animal (a mule) dead. The men and animals she brought were disembarked at daybreak; and the wing of the 7th N. I. are now away in camp to the north beyond the town, and the mules, with those we brought, have been doing good work all day carrying baggage there from the quays. These animals appear to have suffered not at all from their troubles, and their sleek aspect is a continual source of rejoicing to Colonel Hayter, who also finds additional comfort in the great things he expects of his new pattern pack saddle, which is a contrivance with all the modern improvements of its kind. The horses are not far behind the mules in condition, if appearances go for anything; though, indeed, many of them have given more sufficient proofs of fitness since they have landed. The tread of land has been a magic touch to their vigour, and Antæus-like they have renewed their strength.

The men are in the best of health and spirits, though glad enough to be on a more familiar element than they have been for the past few days. Their appearance has called forth much surprise and admiration from the naval officers here, who are unacquainted with native troops, and have been led to believe strange things of the Indian Army.

The troop of the 6th B. C. under Captain Gordon that came in the Hydaspes after an expeditious disembarkation joined the 7th N. I. in camp this afternoon. The camping ground for the force has been selected to the north of the town, both to cover the approaches in that the only possibly dangerous direction, and because the ground is the most suitable about Suez. There is perhaps not much to choose on this score where all is surrounding desert; but on the west is an Arab village, and it is as well to keep the men out of its neighbourhood. To the north is the Freshwater Canal and the railway runs close by; while the position occupied presents a good natural defence in the case, highly improbable though it be, of an attack on the town. The ground has been carefully marked off by Captain Melliss, D. A. Q. M. G.; and regiments as they arrive will be marched off without further trouble to the space allotted. The southernmost point of the camp, the head of the parallelogram it covers, is the English hospital as it is called. This hospital dates from the days when the overland route was in fact overland. The building was erected on a piece of ground purchased by the English Government for the accommodation of troops going to and from India. The place is a square enclosure with a wooden palisade. Along the four sides opening on the interior of the square are a series of one-storeyed wooden bungalows, raised on iron piles some two feet above ground. Some attempt has been made at architectural effect in their design in the form of gables and fantastic pinnacles and ornamentation about the roof, while for comfort a deep verandah shaded with venetians runs along the inner face. The square inside has a little patch of green at one corner, and contains in some palms perhaps the only three or four trees in Suez. There is a well of water in the centre, and several hydrants with water on tap. The place furnishes luxurious accommodation for General Macpherson and staff, though to-day General Macpherson is putting up at the Suez Hotel, Lady Macpherson, who is a passenger by the Malwa, having come on shore for the while.

North-west of the hospital in a bend from west to north by the railway stretches the line of tents. Two hundred yards off are the 7th N. I. Their neighbours are to be the mountain battery 7-1 R. A. Next to them come the quarters of the three cavalry regiments of the Contingent, the 6th B. C., the 13th B. L., and the 2nd B. C. in that order. The extreme flank north-east will be taken up by the two Bombay infantry battalions. At a distance of two to three hundred yards east the Freshwater Canal, full of water and about 40 feet across, skirts the tents. The waterway approaches close up to the hospital, but the actual outlet into the sea is some 400 yards off, where a reach of water known as the Suez Lagoons cuts into the land. Within a few feet of the hospital are the buildings of the Suez waterworks, connected with the Canal by a short branch. A waste weir takes a course behind, *i.e.*, south-east of, the hospital. Patches of green vegetation maintain a precarious existence along the bank of the Canal and around the waterworks building, and behind the hospital, but the camping ground itself is barren desert. Eastward from the Canal is a piece of undulating sand, beyond which is the Maritime Canal and low water of the Lagoons. The westward boundary beyond the line of rail is another arm of the sea, down to which there trends a rocky copper-coloured range of hills. The camp thus covers Suez from the north, and its defensive capabilities are much increased by a flat-topped hill which rises 800 yards south of the hospital somewhat abruptly from the plain which, and the town, it completely dominates. Upon the ridge there is a whitewashed square building known as the Khedive's Chalet. In India you would probably call it a two-storeyed *pucka* bungalow. The hill and Chalet have been in the occupation of the naval brigade, but they will probably be relieved by two guns from the mountain battery. But the whole position is little likely to have its strength tested.

The scare of the cutting off of the water supply never appears to have been felt with much acuteness here. There has never been any restriction on the supply, though there was an attempt made to tamper with it. A cut was made in the bank at Chalouf on Saturday or Sunday, but it appears that the operators came to the conclusion that the water could not be made to flow into the surrounding desert, and so the outlet was dug into the Maritime Canal, of which the level is 25 feet lower. The outlet was a great ditch about te[illegible] feet deep and wide, and much water escaped. It is being repaired by a party of blue-jackets and Sappers. In any case there is thus a line of fresh-water 57 miles long by some 25 feet wide and 7 deep stored up for all emergencies. But as an extra precaution Admiral Hewett, at the suggestion of Captain Fo[illegible]te, of the Ruby, lately caused the dry dock here to be filled; and this store of water is estimated at 10,000 tons. In these circumstances Suez may well be of an easy mind on the water question. It is believed that not being in possession of the sea outlet of the Freshwater Canal it is beyond Arabi's power so to injure that channel as to restrict, at all events for some time to come, the supply of the place. A cutting in the Canal could only drain the water above and for some little distance below, until the fall in its level restored a state of equilibrium. It is scarcely now in his power to cut the Canal below Ismailia, and it is thought its bed for this section is below the level of the surrounding country.

Suez is indeed in all respects entirely quiet, and steams much as usual in all its hideousness and filth in the hot sun. There are no signs even of a wandering Bedouin of hostile intentions, and the inhabitants take a philosophic view of things, and are evidently determined to get each his share of the approaching golden harvest. An Arab at once came forward on the ship's arrival to contract for a supply of men to take the baggage off; and we are told there will be no difficulty in "the feeling of the country." The telegraph office has been re-opened on shore after a temporary sojourn in the Chiltern in the harbour; and next door to it the "First and Last" public-house, the temporary closure of which was one of the results of Arabi's political pretensions, announces that it has re-opened with refreshment for man and beast. The hotel is in working trim. The shops in the place appear generally open. All the Consulates are re-established. The P. and O. office is open. Apart from the Europeans who lately left the place, we are told there has been a considerable exodus of natives. Some of these have been drawn away to join Arabi's army, but many are said to have decamped voluntarily on the prospect of an English occupation. With regard to the late flight hence of Europeans, it is curious to observe that well-nigh all the "coolies," as they are called, working aboardship getting out the baggage are Greeks and Italians, gentlemen with imposing hooked noses and dark and picturesque moustaches. The few more swarthy complexioned Egyptians among them are said to be soldiers who have deserted Arabi's force, and casting away their regimentals have taken to pyjamas and vest, preferring that garb of peace and a sure three shillings a day to the possibilities of unlimited honour and glory, which are but bubbles. Colonel Tanner is in command of the place, and there is an Egyptian governor on behalf of the Khedive, whose flag waves over the Chalet; but the maintenance of order is an easy matter.

Although, however, things in Suez are all peaceful, there has been some trouble along the shores of the Canal. For the past ten days bodies of Arabi's men have been gathering at the stations on the railway from Chalouf, eleven miles from this to Serapeum, which is some ten miles south of Ismailia. Not far from Chalouf report stated there were ten thousand of the enemy, and Chalouf itself was occupied by about a thousand of them. What they exactly purposed doing by gathering at these places is not very clear. They had time and to spare in which to damage the Maritime Canal, but they did not direct any efforts to that course. At Chalouf the banks of the Canal are in places forty feet high, and it needed no technical knowledge to have so injured the waterway that several days at the least must have been given to its restoration; yet until Sunday vessels passed up and down without let or hindrance, most of them in complete unconsciousness that the enemy was within a few hundred yards. Beyond the cut made in the Freshwater Canal no offensive move was undertaken. At Suez matters were quiet; the Highlanders and Madras Sappers had landed without opposition, and gone into camp. Once a few wandering Arabs made an appearance in the desert, and fired some random shots at a long range at the Sappers whilst working throwing up entrenchments. At Afrud, which is a broken fort twelve miles west on one of the direct desert routes to Cairo, it was said a large force was collected, but they kept themselves retired from European gaze. A score or so of tents could be seen gleaming white far across the desert in this direction, and it was thought they might be the advanced guard of the Afrud force, but their occupants did not court close scrutiny. A patrol of the 6th B. C. is to be sent out to-morrow at daybreak to see how matters stand in this quarter.

### THE AFFAIR AT CHALOUF.

Things were in this condition when on Saturday last Sir Garnet Wolseley sent orders from Ismailia to clear the Canal of the possible danger gathering on its banks. The only troops in Suez were the Highlanders, the Sappers, and a small naval brigade of some hundred men contributed by the war ships in harbour. The first body of the enemy was at Chalouf, and early on Sunday morning the gunboats Seagull and Mosquito under command of Captain Hastings, R. N., with half the naval brigade and two companies of the Highlanders numbering 150 men under Major Kelso, proceeded thither up the Canal. The remainder of the Highlanders marched up in case assistance should be needed. The gunboat met with no opposition, and arrived expeditiously on the scene. Chalouf is within a stone's throw of the Canal, the railway, the Freshwater Canal, and the Maritime Canal, all running parallel within a space of a mile or so in breadth. The Canal banks at the place of attack and north and south for a great length are described as being thrown into a series of parallel ridges, the descent to the intermediate valleys being very steep. Opposite Chalouf the ridges are some twenty-five feet high, but in places they rise to forty. To a force attempting to land from the Canal a determined enemy might give much trouble. The gunboats arrived off Chalouf at ten in the morning, and began playing with shell upon the village of Chalouf, which lies on the railway beyond the last of the ridges, and upon the latter line, whence a smart musketry fire answered. Presently the Gatlings from the tops were brought into play, and the Highlanders and blue-jackets landed under cover of the high bank. The first ridge was thickly lined with the Egyptians, and a hail of bullets whizzed across the valley. Had their fire been as well-directed as it was continuous and rapid, it would have gone hard with the British troops. But their aim was wild, and the shots flew far above the heads of their foe, whistling among and cutting up the rigging of the gunboats. The Highlanders and blue-jackets, lying down and kneeling on the edge of the bank, fired, it is said, with admirable coolness and deliberation, and the fire of the Gatlings swept with terrible havoc on the Egyptian ranks. Nevertheless Arabi's men held manfully to their ground amidst the storm of shells, Gatling and rifle bullets. But it was evident the unequal conflict could not continue long. So long as the Egyptians held their post behind the natural line of entrenchment the English advance had been forbidden; and if they had held on other tactics must have been adopted than that of a direct attack. Yet that they should have held on for more than two hours is a singular tribute to their courage and endurance. Their retirement to the second ridge was made in good order, and, once more behind cover, they settled to work with renewed good will. The second position was of greater natural strength than the first. The intervening valley is some 200 yards in width, and along its length there runs the Freshwater Canal, about 25 feet across and 7 deep. The position was so strong that the direct attack did not succeed in carrying it. An obstinate musketry fire had continued for some time, and the Egyptians showed no signs of yielding their ground, when Lieutenant Lang, of the Seaforth Highlanders, was detached with one company of his regiment and ten men of the naval brigade to proceed under cover of the first ridge in a southerly direction, and then to cross the Freshwater Canal and attack the Egyptian right flank. On arriving at the Canal, Lieutenant Lang spied a boat on the other side and swimming over brought it across. By its aid and some swimming the men were quickly over. Driving out a small body of men who held some mud huts on the extreme Egyptian right, they came upon the Egyptian line, and their advent finished the fight. The Egyptian line rapidly broke up, and although they attempted a third stand behind yet another ridge, and in Chalouf, they were quickly expelled and dispersed across the desert in all directions. The fight had lasted from ten in the morning to five in the evening. The Egyptians fought well, and it is evident under competent direction would make a formidable soldiery. As it is their leaders are not worthy of them even in the matter of physical courage. Early in the fight, it is said, nearly all the officers with the force at Chalouf deserted their men. The courage of the privates is all the more remarkable as there is little doubt a large number of them have been forced to serve by very violent means. Among the spoils taken were found many fetters and handcuffs, implements whose presence was a puzzle until a prisoner explained that some of the more violent-spirited of the impressed recruits had been brought to the field in irons, from which they were released only in the presence of the enemy. Another prisoner states that he at first refused to serve, and that thereupon his wife and child were cut down before his eyes, and he was bound and carried off.

Considering the duration of the fight, if not its magnitude, it is a most singular fact that not one man on the English side was killed, and but one wounded. About two hundred of the unfortunate Egyptians were killed; one hundred and sixty-eight bodies were buried on the field this morning, and some thirty are still left exposed. The commanding officer, who is believed to have been a Pasha, was among the killed. Forty-five prisoners were taken, and one gun, five camels, and many rifles, all Remingtons. The total Egyptian strength at the fight is estimated at from 600 to 1,000.

While the enemy's bullets had spared them, a series of accidents led to the loss of three English lives and the wounding of a fourth man. In recrossing the Freshwater Canal after the fight, two men of the Seaforth Highlanders were drowned; a third was killed by the accidental discharge of a comrade's rifle as he was cleaning it in the evening. A blue-jacket was wounded during the fight by a Gatling bullet, the gun having in some way gone off before it should have done.

The portion of the Highlanders who marched to Chalouf took no part in the fight. They did not arrive until the engagement was practically over, and their services were not called for. They marched back to Suez the same day, and as Chalouf is twelve miles from this, they had a hot march of twenty-four miles in all. Early this morning they were sent off in the Bancoorah to Serapeum, where it is believed a body of Arabi's men are hovering about the Canal with no good purpose.

It is in order to leave the Canal entirely free for military and naval operations that merchant vessels have been forbidden its use since Sunday. A steamer might break down or get aground, and thus at a critical moment the navigation be interrupted. The military value of the Canal at this juncture is too great to admit of the risk being run. In one part it forms the only available highway for the concentration of troops on the great strategical centre of Ismailia, and in another it is the most convenient of two alternative routes for the same purpose. The order closing the passage is, however, no small matter to merchant vessels. It has been in operation since Sunday, and there are this evening over forty steamers in harbour waiting to get through. Their numbers will increase daily, and they will soon be crowded out of the roadstead. The most important in many ways of the detenus is the Malwa, with the last homeward mails on board. A steam launch takes letters daily from this place to Port Said and Ismailia, and it is expected the mail-bags will be sent on by her to-morrow if the Canal is considered safe. This will relieve much of the inconvenience of the vessel's delay, and the personal loss and inconvenience must be borne with philosophy.

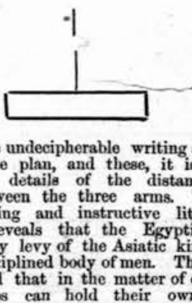
### SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF PROFESSOR PALMER.

AUGUST 23.

PROFESSOR PALMER, Major Gill, R.E., and Flag Lieutenant Carrington have, it is feared, been carried off by a party of Arabs. These three gentlemen ten days ago undertook a journey which is mildly described in being called adventurous, into the interior towards the direction of Sinai for the purchase of commissariat camels. At this unsettled juncture the prudent traveller, except it be in the course of duty, will do well not to intrude too closely upon the privacy of the Arab tribes who hover around Suez, but Professor Palmer and his companions not only placed themselves in the most guileless manner in the power of a body of these men, but carried with them into the desert three thousand pounds sterling; a fact which was known not only to their protectors, but to many others besides. The sum was Government money, and Professor Palmer took it with him for the purchase of the camels on the ready-money system. It may be doubted whether it were possible for Arab nature, or indeed human nature, to steel itself to the temptation thus offered. Here were three unprotected gentlemen in the midst of the desert with three thousand golden sovereigns in their possession. The opportunity would have tried the most benevolent of mankind. It appears that soon after Admiral Hewett occupied the town and it became generally known that the English wished to purchase camels, information came to Professor Palmer that there was a distinguished Sheikh encamped over at Moses's Well who could probably assist him in procuring a number of animals. Mr. Palmer had lately come overland from Gaza across the desert, and being intimately acquainted with Arabic had offered his services to Government. The Well of Moses is twelve miles from Suez across the gulf on the Arabian coast. Mr. Palmer saw the Sheikh, who was polite and said if the Professor would come with him he would put him into communication with tribes who had camels for sale. He explained that there would be no danger, and that he himself would furnish an escort and accompany the party. After some doubt it was arranged that the proposal should be accepted. Mr. Palmer, Major Gill, and Lieutenant Carrington were to go with the Sheikh and were to take with them £3,000, for he had pointed out that cash payment would be needed for any camels bought. The party set out ten days ago, the Sheikh being a member, and bringing an escort of three armed followers. One of these men has now come into Suez bringing the story that soon after entering the desert towards Sinai an attack was made on the camp at night by a body of hostile Arabs, who killed two of the escort, and carried of the money; and that the Sheikh fled with the Englishmen to a friendly tribe close to the scene. The belief here is that the story may be accepted so far as it relates to the robbery of the gold, but that the other portions are of doubtful veracity. It is considered improbable that the attacking party really belonged to a hostile tribe. The chances are held to be that they were acting in collusion with the distinguished Sheikh, who, the locally experienced say, will probably make his appearance in a few days with Messrs. Palmer, Gill, and Carrington, and ask a reward for having saved their lives at the peril of his own. No one believes that any physical harm has befallen these gentlemen: the Arab will not scruple to rob a European, but, it is said, will rarely do him any other personal injury.

The supply of transport locally obtained meanwhile has up to date amounted to ten camels, of which five were captured at Chalouf. But the limitation has not made itself felt, nor is it likely to be, the expedition having been supplied with full complement of mules, and they having arrived in the best of condition. However, the Egyptian authorities have come to the aid of the Commissariat and an Imperial Decree has been issued by the Governor of Suez that all donkeys are to be sold to the English should the latter call for them. In addition to the camels and mules, good service has been obtained in bringing baggage up from the quays from four railway trucks which are all the rolling stock Arabi has left in the place. These trucks were found lying dismantled, and were doubtless left behind, being considered beyond work; but they have been set up, and make several trips daily with heavy baggage.

Our stay here is likely to end on Friday morning. After the fight at Chalouf (now known as the Massacre of the Innocents) the Seagull and Mosquito went up the Canal and were occupied on Monday in shelling and driving out scattered fragments of Egyptian troops from Geneffeh, Faid, and Serapeum, all stations on the railway that runs from this to Ismailia. The Egyptians did not reply to the fire, and bodies of them were seen making off into the desert. Landing parties from the gunboats entered the villages, but met with no show of resistance. The two companies of the Seaforth Highlanders that had fought at Chalouf remained in occupation of Serapeum, where on Monday evening they were joined by the remainder of the battalion who had come up in the Bancoorah. Under orders from Sir Garnet Wolseley the 7th N. I. have moved this afternoon in the Merton Hall to the same place, whither all transports now arriving are to go direct, and whither also on Friday morning the two troops of cavalry and the mountain battery now here march along the Canal bank. The whole of the Indian Contingent will thus within the next few days be concentrated at Serapeum. There are no signs of any enemy within a measurable distance of Suez. Patrol parties have been to Afrud, which is twelve miles west on the frequented track running across the desert to Mecca, and others have scoured the country within a smaller radius, but have come across no armed men. At Afrud traces of a recently occupied military encampment were seen, and there were many prints of ammunition boots in the sand, but the only human beings were two women and a man, and from them Captain Gordon reports not a word of any tongue could be drawn. The enemy appear, he says, to have decamped, and had left much *débris* behind. The story of the Chalouf fight had probably reached, and they made off in a hurry. A scrap of dirty paper about six inches by three was also picked up, with writing on one side in Arabic, and on the other what looked like a roughly drawn plan of some[illegible]ation. Out of curi[illegible]ith [illegible] try [illegible] here, [illegible] water a[illegible] interrup[illegible] take up a [illegible] The pla[illegible] gives a sketch of the [illegible] taken on the line of march. It is as follows, the first body representing cavalry, followed by the two guns and infantry :—



There is some undecipherable writing and other marks about the plan, and these, it is thought, probably give details of the distance to be preserved between the three arms. The paper is an interesting and instructive little document, for it reveals that the Egyptian army is no disorderly levy of the Asiatic kind, but a trained and disciplined body of men. The fight at Chalouf showed that in the matter of equipment Egyptian troops can hold their own against European soldiers, and the inference from this paper would seem to be that the care and attention given to details must be quite of the German order.

No fault can be found with the Egyptian climate. The thermometer does indeed register 90 in the shade in the afternoon, but a breeze from the north blows all day and night, and it is not uncomfortable even in the open sunshine in the middle of the day. No great discomfort comes of working in the open, and indeed it is perhaps pleasanter there than in a confined enclosure, whether tent or room. There must be a difference of quite thirty degrees between the day and night temperature, and for early morning cold is not too strong a term to use. When we remember the climatic conditions of the plains of India at this season, we consider ourselves well out of it.

AUGUST 24.

A BASE HOSPITAL is being rapidly arranged in a wing of the "English Hospital" building. The place having been originally intended for something between a rest camp and a hospital, these arrangements can be made in favourable circumstances. In addition to the accommodation thus available Dr. Colvin Smith hopes to induce the Secretary of State to allow him a hospital ship to be anchored out in the roadstead, so that he may have it in his power to give his patients the benefit of the sea breeze. Dr. Smith also trusts that people in India will send him old books, newspapers, and linen, the books and newspapers to help sick men to pass the weary hours, and the linen for lint and bandages. Those going home will find it an easy matter to send such things on shore as they pass through Suez, and doubtless will remember the appeal. Packages from India addressed to the Principal Medical Officer, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, will safely reach their destination. If things continue as they have begun, however, the doctors will not have much scope for the exercise of their talents. The dry climate and the cool breezes have kept the men in exceptionally good health; and if Chalouf foreshadows the nature of the fight of the future, the campaign will indeed be a bloodless one for the Indian Contingent.

The trifling damage done to the railway line in one or two spots between this and Serapeum is being rapidly repaired under Colonel Browne's direction; and it is expected trains will be running between this and Ismailia in a few days. The telegraph line along the Canal bank is also being restored, while a submarine line is being laid in the bed of the Canal from Ismailia to this. After a closure of two days the Canal was yesterday opened to merchant vessels, and a great rush of steamers went through yesterday afternoon, the Khedive and Malwa heading the line. Mr. Gladstone will soon be able to report in the House that the *status quo ante* has been restored.

## REMOVAL OF THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE.

WE have received the following telegram from the Bombay Government :—The British delegate at Alexandria telegraphs that the quarantine against Bombay and Aden has been removed.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce from the Government stating that the "British delegate at Alexandria telegraphs that the quarantine against Bombay and Aden has been removed."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By London and Teheran.)*

## LATEST NEWS FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 6, MORNING.

Latest advices from Egypt state that Fehmy Pasha (Arabi's factotum), who was recently made a prisoner by the British, has revealed the exact position and strength of Arabi's army.

## THE SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 5.

The proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha to be a rebel has been issued by the Sultan. In it His Majesty exhorts all Egyptians to obey the Khedive.

## POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The Poona Hog-hunting Chases were held near Kirkee this afternoon.

TALLYHO STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. French's Trumpeter | 1 |
| Major Smith's Chicot | 2 |
| Mr. King's Faleh | 3 |

DECCAN CHASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. French's Judy | 1 |
| Mr. Hickman's Osman | 2 |
| Major Mansell's Jester | 3 |

EGYPTIAN STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Shah's Syed | 1 |
| Capt. French's Rejected | 2 |

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hastings' Morocco | 1 |
| Mr. Hodgkinson's Bijou | 2 |
| Major Mansell's Fez | 3 |

HIEOVER CHASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hickman's Cock Robin | 1 |

The rest were nowhere.

The races were largely attended. The Governor was present. The fences over the course were stiff. Most of the events were well-contested.

## VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite presented the report of the select committee on the Central Provinces Agricultural Tenancies Amendment Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope introduced the Bill to amend the Dekhan Agriculturist's Relief Act, but postponed the motion to refer the Bill to a select committee. The Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons, was ordered to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 4th inst.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 9-16 |

The Manchester market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 88 15-16 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 99¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 100⅜ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 116¼ |
| Bar Silver | 52 1-16 |

Arrival—Wolviston.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 4, 8-10 a.m.—Cable Shanghai-Nagasaki interrupted.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 77·8 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| „ 6 a.m. | 77·2 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 80·2 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 81·5 |
| „ 4 p.m. | 81·6 |

THE continuation of our report of the proceedings of the Education Commission at Poona will be found in a supplement, which contains also some English news received by the last mail.

DR. BULL, officiating medical officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, will, it is reported, be gazetted to the permanent medical vacancy in the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, caused by the death of Dr. Earle of that regiment.

IT is reported from Mandalay that the King recently attempted to light the city, and to pay for the experiment by new duties on merchandise. The merchants, however, refused to land their goods, and the King had to give way.

MR. M. R. WYER, one of our best known local cricketers, has been again distinguishing himself in home matches. Playing for Mr. A. N. Hornby's Eleven against Birmingham he made 69 runs ; in a match Liverpool *vs.* Incogniti, 83 runs ; Liverpool *vs.* Manchester Garrison, 78 runs.

IN the interests of the tax-payers, the *Pioneer* protests, it is most desirable that as many transport ships as possible should be discharged after landing their freights in Egypt. In three months those taken up for the Indian Contingent must cost something like three-quarters of a million of money. Sir Robert Napier insisted on keeping on every ship of the transport fleet throughout the Abyssinian war, and their hire materially helped to run up the war expenditure to nearly nine millions sterling. What was considered absolutely necessary in a war which concluded in the month of June, and under peculiar circumstances, does not apply in the present case, as occupation, for a more or less protracted period, must inevitably follow the present operations. At any rate we would urge that ships fitted up for mounted corps should be at once ordered back to Bombay. Most transports are engaged from port of embarkation to date of return to said port. If the war promises to be over soon, the mule transport ships could be discharged on return to Bombay, as the mules are not to be brought back to India, but are to be disposed of locally ; and, as in the Malta Expedition, it might be found practicable and economical to compensate native cavalry regiments with cash for a number of their older horses, instead of providing them with return transport. In any case the horse transport ships, which are the most expensive to fit, would, if recalled to Bombay, be available for reinforcements, if such should be required.

A DURBAR was to be held at Jeypore yesterday, at which it was intended that the Maharajah should be formally installed as ruler of the State.

THE three native gentlemen nominated to the North-West Provinces Provincial Committee on Self-government, now sitting at Naini Tal, are Rajah Jaggat Sinha of Tajpur, Rajah Jai Kishen Das, C.S.I., of Moradabad, and Rajah Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., of Benares.

IN the absence of a new treaty with Burmah, there is no written obligation, the Allahabad paper remarks, to prevent the Burmese Government from making any arrangements they like about trade regulations and customs duties. The old treaty only restrained their freedom of action in such matters for a term of years that has now expired. But, on the other hand, the British Government has a resource at its disposal, in the event of the Burmese being obstructive. It might put an embargo on the transit through British Burmah of "ngapee." *Ngapee* is a kind of pickled fish, a little high with keeping, which the Burmese love to browse on. It said that to an up-country Burmese stale fish is what beer, tobacco, and beef, all in one, are to the British navvy. He could not do without it. Theebaw even would shrink from the frightful peril involved in being known as the cause of a *ngapee* famine.

OF Mr. Wordsworth's evidence for the Education Commission, the *Pioneer* says :—" It is noticeable that Mr. Wordsworth, whose opportunities for forming an opinion must have been exceptionally good, is an emphatic disbeliever in there being any connection between education and disloyalty. If this is the general view of gentlemen with educational experience at Poona, it ought to be considered as conclusive."

IBRAHIM PASHA, youngest brother of the Khedive, who passed his artillery examination in England two or three years ago, was among the visitors to the House of Commons on August 17.

THE London papers publish some interesting information as to the cost of each shot of the guns employed in the recent bombardment of the Alexandrian forts. The following is the bill for the discharge of a single round :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four 81-ton guns | at | £25 10 0 | £102 0 0 |
| Ten 25-ton guns | at | 7 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| Thirty-eight 18-ton guns | at | 5 5 0 | 199 10 0 |
| Sixteen 12-ton guns | at | 3 12 0 | 57 12 0 |
| Eight 9-ton guns | at | 2 15 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Two 6½ ton guns | at | 1 15 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Four 64-pounders | at | 0 18 0 | 3 12 0 |
| Seven 40-pounders | at | 0 12 0 | 4 4 0 |
| Eighty-seven guns | | | £462 8 0 |

When a single round costs nearly £500, what must a day's bombardment have cost ?

MR. PARNELL has received the following telegram from the president of the Land League of America :—" The Central Land League Union of Philadelphia have complied with your request, and passed a resolution discountenancing any scheme to send men or money to Arabi."

THE trial at Paris of Marin, Gabrielle, and Lucien Fenayrou for the murder of the apothecary Aubert came to a close on August 12. The jury, after deliberating for about three-quarters of an hour, returned into court with a verdict of guilty against each of the prisoners, but with extenuating circumstances in the cases of Gabrielle and Lucien. The court then gave judgment as follows :—Three thousand francs to be paid by the representatives of the convicts to the Aubert family ; Marin Fenayrou to be executed by the guillotine at Versailles ; Gabrielle Fenayrou to undergo penal servitude for the term of her natural life ; and Lucien Fenayrou to undergo penal servitude for seven years.

A TELEGRAM dated Berlin, Aug. 18, states :—The Germans who suffered loss through the bombardment of the Alexandria forts have presented a petition to the German Government asking it to claim compensation from the English Government. They demand that this should be awarded on the basis of the French settlement of the Spanish claims for losses incurred through the bombardment of Sfax.

IT was believed in many quarters at the time the mail left, according to the *St. James's Gazette*, that Arabi would make no very serious resistance, but that as soon as his weakness in presence of the English commanders is demonstrated he would offer to yield—not to the English, but to some Turkish officer empowered to accept his submission. Indeed, it was reported that some arrangement to that effect had been or was being made between Arabi and the Ottoman Government.

COMMENTING on Sir A. Alison's engagement with the enemy on the occasion of his reconnaissance in force of August 5, the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes :—This skirmish, though our loss was small and that of the enemy large, and though our men behaved with steadiness and gallantry, was, we think, a mistake. We wanted to find out the state of Arabi's defences in our immediate front, and the number of troops he had encamped there. Well, we found that matters were as was expected, and after some desultory fighting the enemy fell back a short distance. The General, having accomplished his object, returned to Ramleh, on which the enemy re-occupied their old positions. We could have obtained the information we required in a far less costly manner by means of patrols of mounted infantry, observations from elevated points with powerful glasses, or by means of spies. At the siege of Delhi Hodson received authentic information every day from inside the city, and there is no reason to believe that Egyptians are less to be influenced by bribes than the inhabitants of India. It is a mere question of money. If a general only pays high enough, he can always obtain information, and even from a financial point of view it is cheaper to purchase than fight for intelligence.

IN Admiral Seymour's despatches he says that the telephonic communication between the Helicon and the British Consulate has proved of the utmost value, as it inspired the English residents with confidence, and by its means he has been kept constantly aware of the state of affairs ; whilst in default of this ready means of communication it would have been impossible for some hours to have gained any information from the town, and then only by special messengers at imminent risk of life.

THE Duke of Cambridge (the *Daily News*) states has refused to permit Major-General Burnaby to proceed to Alexandria in connection with the Knights of the Order of St. John, who are organizing relief for the suffering.

THE constabulary force in Cork were on Monday (Aug. 14) paid their share of the grant of £180,000. In the city district there are about 180 men, and the amount paid to them exceeded £3,000. With the exception of those men who had been only one year in the force at the time the money was voted, all received three months' pay, which varies from £13 13s. to £22 15s., according to rank. The twelve months' men received a month's pay, but there were very few in Cork who came under that limit.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing on Aug. 13, claims to have very excellent reasons for stating that the new French Government will shortly devote their whole energies to Syria. "For the last two years there has been a marked revival of French activity in that part of Turkey. Since M. de Torcy, the French Military Attaché at Constantinople, went there on a secret political mission, in 1880, the consular agents of France have been engaged in a propagandist campaign with which no change of Ministry has interfered. There can be little doubt that France has established her influence predominantly amongst the Syrian Christians. As events are now likely to come on rapidly, we shall not have long to wait for some clue to the course which the new French Government intends to pursue. One thing is certain, that in case of a Syrian outbreak the Turkish garrison, even if it consented to open hostilities against its co-religionists, is far too small to resist a general Mussulman rising. French intervention would then follow as a matter of course."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* sends some interesting information to that paper about the Mahommedan movement in Syria. When, he says, Midhat Pasha was Governor he established associations for the relief of the poor in all the villages. Among the members of these associations were rich Mahommedan proprietors, officers of the army, Government officials, etc., who thereby acquired great influence among the people. After Midhat's departure from Syria these associations remained, but their object was gradually changed : they became the agents of a political agitation which aimed at separating Syria from Turkey and founding a great Arabian Empire, embracing Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, and ultimately also the other Mahommedan States of Northern Africa. This idea rapidly gained ground among the educated classes, who were strongly represented in the so-called relief societies, and by degrees expelled the Turkish elements from them. The national movement in Syria naturally sympathized wamly with that started in Egypt by Arabi Pasha : his organ, *El Taijef*, is largely circulated in Syria, and it strives by its articles to stimulate the religious fanaticism of the Syrians, and to induce them to give active support to the " National" party in Egypt.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL-STEAMER.

THE P. and O. mail-steamer Verona arrived here on Tuesday evening, with the English mails of the 18th August. The Verona reached Port Said shortly after Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's order stopping all Canal traffic for about a couple of days had been removed. About twenty vessels were then waiting to enter the Canal ; and the mail-steamer being unable to obtain a clear passage on account of the unusual block, she arrived here a day later than was expected. The passengers observed that all the Canal stations were strongly garrisoned by British troops, blue-jackets, and marines. The Tourmaline, with a party of seamen and marines, guarded the station of Kantara. The 72nd Highlanders and some natives troops were encamped about twelve miles from Ismailia. Those who were on board the mail-steamer were much interested by the sight of a Bengal cavalry regiment passing through the desert by the Freshwater Canal on their way to the head-quarters. Nothing was seen of the enemy.

## ARRIVAL OF BARODA RANEES.

THE two Ranees of the late Malharrao, ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived here from Poona yesterday afternoon, and are staying at the bungalow belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Beyla, near the Grant-road railway station. Rao Bahadur V. G. Kirtane, Naib-Diwan of Baroda ; Rao Bahadur Baskarrao Balkrishnajee Pitale, the Bombay vakil of H. H. the Gaekwar ; Mr. S. D. Simson, Superintendent of Police, Madras, who has come in charge of the Ranees ; and an assistant from the Oriental Translator's Department, Secretariat, are in attendance on the ladies, the former three gentlemen on half of the Gaekwar Sirkar, and the latter on behalf of the British Government. The Ranees will stay in Bombay for a couple of days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer, " for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th :—Rydal Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Madura (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 5th :—Africa (s), for Suez. Yesterday :—Adria (s) and Jupiter (s), Jeddah ; Punjab (s), Persian Gulf ; Sandal (s) Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rydall Hall and the s. s. Verona entered the dock yesterday.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.—A bazaar is to be opened at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, on Thursday next.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roof of a chawl situated on Haines-road fell in on Tuesday last. Fortunately no persons were injured.

SURAT MAGISTRACY.—Mir Julfekar Alli, son of the late Nawab Mir Fazzerallikhan, has been appointed second-class Honorary Magistrate of Surat.

THE KATHIAWAR AGENCY.—Lieut.-Col. Phillips has received acting charge of the Political Agency, Katthaiwar, from Colonel Barton, proceeded to England.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Shibkhan, a pilgrim who arrived in Bombay for the purpose of going to Jeddah, was yesterday knocked down by a buggy at the Grant-road station, and somewhat injured. He was taken to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

LOST.—Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., reported to the police on Tuesday evening that he had dropped a black leather purse containing Rs. 151-7 in currency notes and cash somewhere near the Boree-bunder tramway junction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Mr. S. Higgins, Deputy Jailor and Deputy Governor of the Workhouse, has been temporarily transferred to the County Jail as Resident Superintendent, and Mr. Vishnath, the jail clerk, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Higgins in the House of Correction and Workhouse.

THEFT.—A woman named Ameena was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry articles, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 68, the property of Ebrahim Sheriffally. Sh was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

TENT-PEGGING.—There will be tent-pegging an tilting at the ring, also a tandem race, on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana this (Thursday) evening, commencing at 5-30. Seats will be provided for ladies. Gentlemen wishing to enter are requested to send in their names as early as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Polo, Gymkhana.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Jeevun Waljee, *alias* Jeevun Lala, a billiard marker at the Byculla Hotel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three billiard balls, a bottle of gin, and a bottle of brandy, of the collective value of Rs. 25, the property of Mr. Kelly, the proprietor of the hotel. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the fortnight ended the 2nd inst :—Horses, lame 14, emaciated 2, sores on body 4, unshod 1, sore pasterns 1, broken knees 3 ; bullocks, lame 37, sore neck 71, tumours on neck 4, emaciated 9, unshod 2, sores on body 1 ; fowls,carrying suspended by the legs 2 ; total number of cases 151.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, Rowjee Succaram, a servant of Heerjee Souspal, who was sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the Coal Frauds Case, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of perjury and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding—viz., in the prosecution against his master. It will be remembered that permission for the prosecution of the accused was accorded by Mr. Justice Latham, the Presiding Judge at the Sessions.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared before Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram, on behalf of his client Chatoorbooj Hemidass, a dealer in gold and silver lace, and filed an information against Manoojee Noorbhoy, a Borah, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of gold and silver lace, valued at Rs. 1,100, which the accused is alleged to have been entrusted with, to be sold in the name of the complainants's firm on commission. An immediate summons was granted against the accused, who appeared later on in the day. He was allowed to be liberated on furnishing substantial bail, and the case was postponed.

A MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.—A well-attended meeting of Mahomedans was held on Sunday last at the Sattad Mosque, Mandvie, Sharif Mahomed Lutiff Londay, the Cazee of Bombay, presiding. Moonshee Mahomed Syed Saheb Mongay briefly explained the object of the meeting and of the two previous meetings ; and those present unanimously passed a resolution appointing a committee of fifteen gentlemen on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, with full authority to take measures regarding the affairs of the Jooma Mosque and of the burial-ground known as the old Nacoda burial-ground at Back Bay. The act of a certain person who had distributed letters regarding the mosque and the burial-ground was pronounced by the meeting to be illegal, and opposed to the rules and regulations which were sanctioned by the late Supreme Court about half a centuryago, and confirmed by the High Court in 1876.

## THE MAHOMEDAN PAPERS ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

THE *Oosmanli*, of Constantinople, says :—" Lord Salisbury at the commencement of the Russo-Turkish War came forward to charge Russia with having disturbed the peace of Europe. This self-same statesman now disregards the well-meant advice of the Conference in the Egyptian business. We are afraid England is not sincere in her profession of friendship towards Turkey. It is easy to see they want to control Turkish affairs under the cloak of friendship. Turkey does not require pecuniary help from her ally, nor does she expect false praise ; her only demand is, " Stick to your word." We are not in favour of Arabi Pasha or his party, but we must state that he has in no way interfered with the interests of England or Europe. The Egyptians want, and naturally too, to get rid of the foreign yoke. They do not like to see their countrymen starving while outsiders enrich their pockets. The excuse put forward this time is that the Europeans in Egypt are not safe. Have not all the special correspondents declared that Arabi Pasha has not availed himself of one single opportunity of creating a breach of the peace ? "

## THE LATE MR. ARDASEER HORMARJEE.

THE marble bust of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee proposed to be put in the mill premises of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company has been ordered out by Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee from Italy. It is being executed by Professor Scangia, the well-known Italian sculptor, in Rome, and it is expected to cost about 20,000 francs, including the pedestal. A life-sized portrait of the late Mr. Hormarjee is also being painted by Chevalier Sabbioné, in the Royal Academy of Genoa, and the portrait is to be placed in the chief fire-temple of the Parsees in Bombay, as a mark of respect for Mr. Hormarjee's memory.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF THE TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhundara, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Crisp, of the Bombay Tramway Company, of obstructing a tramway inspector in the execution of his duty, and evading the payment of the tramway fare.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity said that on Saturday last, while the defendant was travelling by the Tramway Company's car, a native inspector asked him three or four times to produce his ticket, but he refused. Subsequently the defendant threw away the ticket, which was blown away by the wind. The inspector thereupon demanded the fare, which the defendant refused to give. The defendant was insolent to Mr. Kittredge, who happened to be travelling by the same car, and who asked him his name.

Narayen Govind, an inspector employed by the Bombay Tramway Company, said that he politely asked the defendant to show him his ticket, but instead of producing it he said he had the ticket in his pocket. He asked on four different occasions for the ticket, but the defendant would not show it to him. The defendant was not angry at first, but afterwards he took out something which appeared like a ticket, and threw it at him. The ticket was blown away by the wind. Before leaving the car the witness asked the defendant to pay him the fare, which he refused to do. The defendant having given his name, the witness left the car. Passengers as a rule did not object to show their tickets.

In cross-examination the witness said.—Passengers often refused to produce tickets, but he did not remember any particular instance. The defendant was sitting at the other end of the car from where he asked for the ticket. When he first asked the defendant he had a transfer pass in his hand. A passenger could not have a transfer pass without having a ticket. Witness would swear that the defendant threw the ticket at him, and did not stretch his hand to show it to him. The defendant refused to pay the fare, and said, " Do what you like." Mr. Kittredge, the manager of the Tramway Company, who was travelling by the car, told witness to take the defendant's address and report him to the police. Witness did not report to Mr. Kittredge at first that the defendant had thrown away the ticket, as he was not sure what the defendant had thrown away.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Saturday next, the 9th instant.

" THE reason why so many are unable to take cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble ; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch*. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine ; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would be were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

## THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—A further and more considerable fall of the barometer over the whole of India and Burmah is reported. The fall is greatest in the western Punjab, exceeding one-tenth of an inch at most stations in the Punjab and many in the North-West Provinces and the south-west coast of the peninsula. The skies in the Punjab are clear, and they are clearing in the North-West Provinces. The air is calm, or with a gentle drift from the west, over the greatest part of Northern India. In the peninsula the skies are generally cloudy. Rain is light but general. To-day Cuttack had 2½ inches ; Indore, Surat, Bombay, Sholapore, Goa, Masulipatam, Mercara, and Akyab, ½ inch and upwards. Previously, Fyzabad had (in one week) 7 inches ; Masulipatam, 3½ inches ; Rajkote, ½ inch.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Sept. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 60 96 | 71 89 | 69 41 | 70 80 |
| 5 Tuesday | 1 22 | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Wednesday | .... | 1 30 | 1 3 | 1 24 |
| Total | 62 18 | 73 19 | 70 44 | 72 4 |
| Corresponding date last year | 65 21 | 69 19 | 62 64 | 68 50 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

### THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(6th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Mean velocity. | Rain |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Dgs. | | Miles. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee | 29·705 | 84·5 | WSW | 22 | 0·00 |
| Surat | ·733 | 83·6 | W | 25 | 0·24 |
| Bombay | ·772 | 80·2 | WSW | 10 | 2·39 |
| Ratnagiri | ·807 | 76·8 | calm | ... | 2·35 |
| Karwar | ·840 | 77·0 | WSW Light | ... | 1·45 |
| Mangalore | ·886 | 77·5 | calm | 3 | 0·52 |
| Calicut | ·896 | 78·6 | WNW | 4 | 0·04 |
| Cochin | ·910 | 82·0 | SW | 3 | 0·01 |
| Masulipatam | ·676 | 76·8 | NW | 15 | 0·84 |
| Madras | ·735 | 86·8 | WSW | 7 | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | ·782 | 84·9 | W | 5 | 0·00 |

## CROP AND WEATHER REPORT

THE following are the reports of the Agricultural Department as to the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on the 29th August :—

General Remarks.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen in all parts of the country, the only exceptions being Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency, Akola in the Berars, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar in the Punjab. Agar Sirohi and Meywar among the Rajputana and Central India States, and Jalpaiguri in Bengal.

The rainfall of the week has benefited standing crops in all Provinces, and agricultural prospects on the whole are very satisfactory. More rain would, however, be beneficial in parts of five districts of Madars, in a few places in Bengal, in two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in three districts in the Punjab. In Bombay sain is wanted in most districts, in some urgently ; locusts are reported in two districts. Prices are generally falling in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the early kharif crops are being cut in places.

The barometric pressure has varied considerably during the week, sometimes rising and sometimes falling ; but towards the end of the week the general tendency has been towards a fall all over India.

Madras.—General prospects good.

Bombay.—Rain wanted in most districts, in some urgently needed ; locusts in Khandesh and Nasik ; fever and cattle-dicease in some districts ; cholera abating.

Bengal.—More or less rain fell in all districts during the week, except in Jalpaiguri ; general prospects of crops much improved ; transplanting of late rice is rapidly being completed ; but more rain is still wanted for transplanting on high lands in some places ; autumn harvest will be rather short in some districts owing to previous want of rain ; generally, however, it is expected to yield a fair average crop ; sugarcane crop promising well everywhere ; fever prevalent in Nadiya, Purneah, and a few other districts ; cholera somewhat abated in Chumparun ; cases of cholera and cattle-disease still reported from some places ; small-pox still exists in Chittagong, Singhbhum, and Manbhum.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Good rain throughout the province and prospects good everywhere, except that more rain would still be beneficial for rice in Lucknow and Moradabad ; prices generally falling ; cholera decreasing, except in parts of Moradabad and Bareilly ; the usual autumnal fever has appeared, but is of a mild character ; cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, and Kumaun, but is decreasing in Saharanpur.

PUNJAB.—Rain has been general throughout the province, except in the Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar districts ; more rain is needed in the Umballa, Sialkot, and Peshawar districts ; with the exception of two or three districts where fever prevails, the health of the province continues to be good ; prices of food-grains are rising in the Sialkct district, and falling slightly in the Hissar, Jullundur, and Amritsar districts ; prices in the other districts are stationary.

British Burmah.—Cholera in Tharrawaddy and a few cases in three or four other districts ; otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease continues ; reports of crops generally satisfactory.

Assam (Sylhet).—State and prospects of crops good ; public health also good.

Mysore and Coorg.—Rain has been general throughout the Mysore State, in Kolar 2·66, in Shimoga 38 ; crops in good condition ; sowing of cholum, kar, ragi, horse-gram, and other seeds in active progress ; prospects favourable ; public health good ; prices satisfactory.

Central India States (Indore).—Prospects continue favourable, except in the city, where cholera has not yet disappeared ; health is good.

Rajputana (Abu).—Weather cloudy, occasionally clear.

Nepal (Katmandu, Aug. 17th).—Weather cool, cloudy ; occasional thunder showers ; outturn of Indian-corn moderate ; prospects of rice good.

## NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The match was concluded to-day. The following is the full score :—

NORTH.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maclaren, b. Mackenzie | 14 | b Mackenzie | 1 |
| H. Kennedy, b. Cowans | 47 | b Mackenzie | 1 |
| Holland, run out | 4 | b Mackenzie | 1 |
| Capt. Kennedy, b. Mackenzie | 1 | ct Cowans, b Mackenzie | 5 |
| Wilkins, b. Mackenzie | 13 | not out | 15 |
| Boevey, b. Mackenzie | 0 | ct Pottinger, b Raikes | 13 |
| Capt. Allen, ct. & b. Mackenzie | 6 | b Raikes | 0 |
| Piers, b. Mackenzie | 0 | b Mackenzie | 1 |
| Phayre, not out | 2 | b Mackenzie | 0 |
| Giles, ct. Raikes, b. Cowans | 0 | b Raikes | 11 |
| Earle, b. Cowans | 0 | st Pottinger, b Raikes | 0 |
| Extras | 8 | Extras | 1 |
| Total | 95 | Total | 49 |

SOUTH.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Raikes, ct. Giles, b. Kennedy | 8 | run out | 1 |
| Capt. Hobgay, b. Wilkins | 1 | b Holland | 0 |
| Pottinger, b. Wilkins | 52 | b Holland | 77 |
| Steele, run out | 3 | b Holland | 0 |
| Fanshawe, b. Kennedy | 4 | thrown out | 17 |
| Colonel Caldecott, b. Wilkins | 9 | b Holland | 7 |
| Oliver, b. Holland | 1 | b Holland | 5 |
| Smith, b. Wilkins | 5 | b Piers | 2 |
| Shewan, b. Holland | 2 | b Wilkins | 8 |
| Cowans, b. Holland | 4 | not out | 0 |
| Mackenzie, not out | 4 | b Wilkins | 20 |
| Extras | 6 | Extras | 12 |
| Total | 99 | Total | 119 |

## HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 5.

((Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

### A DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his sister, Dossibai, and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

When the case was called on for further hearing to-day, the plaintiff's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Starling. He said.—Dossibai was in Calcutta in 1878. I was on unfriendly terms with her. I corresponded at the time with Heerjeebhoy. The letter shown to me is copy of a letter I sent to Heerjeebhoy from Calcutta. The letter, dated the 17th March, 1878, stated, among other things, that Dossibai had visited Lord Lytton ; that " she was flying in the air, and should be checked with an iron hand." The letter further stated, " Do you put a screw tightly on (her) funds which you may have in your hands. Thereby permanent happiness will be produced. Or whatever result may issue, we must be contented therewith."

The plaintiff then said—Having read this letter, I still say I was on the best of terms with Dossibai in 1878. When Dossibai was in Calcutta she lived in my house. I said that she should be checked " with an iron hand." It was disgraceful that she should proceed to England alone, I did not know at the time I wrote the letter that she was going to England with her son. Heerjeebhoy stood security for Cowasjee for Rs. 50,000, with Knoop & Company. The company's claim was settled a long time afterwards. I do not know if in March, 1878, a claim was made by Knoop & Company. I am not aware of Dossibai being in the habit of lending money. In 1876 Heerjeebhoy lent me Rs. 3,000. I knew afterwards that the money was Dossibai's. It was on the security of cups.

Q.—Did you borrow the sum of Rs. 3,000 from Dossibai ?

AQ—No. I did not tell her I wanted to settlea with the London B. and M. Bank. I did not give her a promissory note in the presence of her son, Dadabhoy. I swear I did not give her a promissory note which was attested by Dadabhoy. I swear I did not hand over life policies to Dossibai. I have no policy for Rs. 10,000 in the Oriental Company. I have many policies in the Oriental Life Assurance Company. I have several policies in the Oriental Company, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, on one life. I have policies to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in other offices. I did not deposit two policies for Rs. 10,000 each with Dossibai. I did not repay the money in the end of April, 1880. I advanced a loan of Rs. 2,000 o Dossibai in currency notes. I think I paid the money in four notes. Her husband Cowasjee was present at the time. I did not give the sum in exchange for small notes in the presence of Dossibai's son Dadabhoy. I got the notes from the Agra Bank. I got an acknowledgment from Dossibai, written by her in Guierati in the presence of her husband. The acknowledgment was not attested by anyone. I sold some Coorla debentures when I advanced the loan for Rs. 2,000. Premchund Roychund bought the debentures, and paid the money into the Agra Bank. I paid Rs. 2,500 for the debentures. I had taken them over from my cousin, Hormusjee Sorabjee. I paid the money by a cheque on the Agra Bank. Hormurjee is Heerjeebhoy's brother-in-law, and was living in the same house with me and Heerjeebhoy. I agreed to sell the debentures to Premchund at par value. I did not want Dossibai to endorse my cheque before it was cashed, because I did not then think she would turn round. I thought that her receipt for the loan was sufficient. About a fortnight after (6th April, 1880) I gave her the sum of Rs. 2,000. Dossibai asked for another sum of Rs. 3,000. I paid the Rs. 3,000 in three currency notes for a thousand rupees each. When I paid the money to Dossibai Cowasjee was present. I visited Dossibai during the daytime on business. When I had no business with her I used to go either in the evening or sometimes earlier in the day. I was not on speaking terms with Heerjeebhoy about the year 1880. We had a dispute regarding our accounts.

Q.—Did Heerjeebhoy charge you with having his books with you ?

A.—He said that I had some partnership books. I received from Dossibai an acknowledgment in respect of the loan of Rs. 3,000. It was not attested, but was stamped. I lent the money to both the defendants. In November, 1880, I did not ask Dossibai for a loan of Rs. 2,000. I did not deposit a box of cups with her. This letter of January, 1881, is not in my handwriting. It is a clever imitation. The letter purports to be written by me to Dossibai, asking her to return the cups. I did not pass a promissory note to Dossibai which was attested by Dadabhoy. He was not present at any of my transactions with Dossibai. I did not repay the sum of Rs. 2,000 in December, 1880, or in the beginning of 1881. About this time I settled with the London B. and M. Bank. I paid Rs. 1,000 in settlement of the bank's claim by a cheque. Dossibai did not help me because I was assisting her in her dispute with Heerjeebhoy. Dossibai lent me no money after Cowasjee had been in jail. In the suit brought by Heerjeebhoy against Cowasjee in December, 1880, I made an affidavit on behalf of Cowasjee. When I informed Dossibai of the loss of the promissory note passed by her, she at first denied all knowledge of it; but eventually agreed to give me another acknowledgment. I asked for it several times, but she put off giving it to me. She had previously signed her account with me; but I did not remind her of the fact, when she denied having passed the promissory note, because I thought she would eventually come round and the matter would be settled. I must have told Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, in April, 1881 of this account. I did not tell Mr. Pestonjee not to make any reference to that account in the letter he sent to Messrs. Payne and Gilbert. I do not know why he did not make any reference to this point in his letter. I believe I showed him the account, but I cannot swear I did. Between April and July, 1881, Dossibai told me she would pay me the sum of Rs. 3,000. There was nobody present when she made the promise. This letter, dated the 20th August, 1881, is not in my handwriting. I did not write to say that I was sorry for having made the claim for Rs. 3,000, nor did I ask her for money to assist me. I saw Dossibai on the 5th September, 1881. Cowasjee was present at the time. The promissory note was not signed on that day, because there was no receipt stamp in the house. Dossibai had told me that she would write out a fair receipt and get it stamped. The promissory note was not attested.

2.—You know that she had twice before denied having passed you any promissory note. Then why did you not take the usual precautions this time ?

A. I was on the best of terms with Dossibai at the time, and had no reason to suspect her. I knew as a matter of fact that the pearls in respect of which Dossibai had brought a suit against Heerjeebhoy Shroff had been sold. Before the suit was tried I sent word to Heerjeebhoy that I knew something about the pearls suit. I did not tell him that the pearls had been sold. Heerjeebhoy did not see me before the suit came on. I did not take Heerjeebhoy to the merchant through whom I am alleged to have said the pearls were sold. The pearls suit was won by Dossibai. I hear that Heerjeebhoy alleged at the time that some of the documents produced by Dossibai were forgeries. I also read in the papers that Heerjeebhoy had stated that he had lost some documents in connection with the suit. I did not ask Dossibai on the 14th December, 1881, to lend me Rs. 1,000 to go on with my suit against Heerjeebhoy. This pencil memorandum was not written by Dossibai in my presence, nor did I discuss the terms of it with Dossibai and Cowasjee. Dossibai did not propose to lend me Rs. 1,000 on my executing such a document. On the day when I went to Dossibai's house, and sat down to copy the pencil draft Dossibai, her husband, and her two sons were guarding me. I had then in my pocket the promissory note dated the 6th September and the letter dated the 9th January. All the members of the family were present when I asked for Rs. 3,000, and when Cowasjee wanted from me the acknowledgment given by Dossibai. Dossibai and her sons were present when Cowasjee tried to take the promissory note out of my pocket. It is not a fact that Dossibai and I were alone in the room when I was copying the draft, and that she afterwards left the room. I did not take away in the absence of Dossibai the pencil draft and some other papers. There was a row before I left the house taking with me the pencil draft. They tried to catch me. They did not attempt to take away the draft ; they wanted the receipt from my pocket. I left my copy of the draft behind me. When Cowasjee saw me at the Marine-lines station he accused me of the theft of papers from his house, and asked me to give them up. Mr. Macdermott saw the papers I had with me.

The plaintiff's cross-examination was not finished when the court adjourned.

(Before Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

### COMMITTAL OF A DEBTOR.

NUSSERWANJEE PALLONJEE NICHOLSON VS. NUSSERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE MODI.

The defendant was brought up under arrest on a warrant issued at the instance of the plaintiff in execution of a decree obtained against the defendant for Rs. 2,100, being the amount of a promissory note. The case was heard before Mr. Justice West on the 2nd of may 1881, and an *exparte* decree given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. The defendant failed to satisfy the decree, whereupon he was arrested. As he showed no good and sufficient cause against his committal, he was sent to the debtors' side of the County Jail.

### APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A DECREE.

OOMEDRAM KHOOSHAL VS. BOMONJEE BEHRAMJEE COLAH.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, on behalf of Heerabai, widow and administratrix of the above defendant, deceased applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the decree passed by Mr. Justice Green on the 2nd of August 1870 should not be set aside.

Mr. Lang said that the suit in question was brought to recover Rs. 10,000, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the deceased defendant to the plaintiff in Bombay. The defendant afterwards went to New York, where he became insane, and on an application by his relatives to the Bombay High Court, an inquiry as to the state of his mind was held. Mr. Henry Gamble was appointed as the committee of the defendant's estate and person, and on Mr. Gamble's death, Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee succeeded to his place. The defendant died at the beginning of this year, leaving a widow, Heerabai, and children. Heerabai in support of the rule, made an affidavit, in which she stated that when her husband executed the note to the plaintiff he was a minor ; and that no consideration for the note was at the time paid to him, and that some undue pressure and influence must have been put upon the defendant for signing the note.

His Lordship granted a rule accordingly and directed the service of the rule to be effected on the plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Gilbert.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST.)

RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MADON VS. B. N. SERVAI.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, for the defendant, applied for a consent decree on the following terms :—Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,100 in full discharge of all the plaintiff's claim against the defendant, each party to pay his own costs.

The suit was to set aside a certain release executed by the plaintiff to the defendant on the 27th of May 1877 on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. The parties have now settled the matter amongst themselves and agreed to a consent decree on the above terms.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, on behalf of the plaintiff consenting, his lordship passed a decree accordingly.

### ACTION TO RECOVER A DEBT.

MANCHUND LALLBHOY AND ANOTHER VS. OOSMAN DAWOOD AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. This was a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 2,678-1-6, being the value of certain pearls sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants on the 23rd of October 1881, together with interest at 9 per cent. and the costs of the suit. His lordship passed an *ex parte* decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,376-1-6, with interest at 9 per cent, from the 24th of June last up to date, with costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent until payment.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—SEPT. 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship :—

RE AHMED CASSUM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, for Momunbhoy Gangjee, a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 19th July last to set aside an order of discharge to the insolvent made on the 5th idem.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, showed cause against the rule. The schedule was stated to be false and fictitious, and that Rs. 1,18,400 worth of goods were in the possession of some of the creditors, to whom undue preference had been shown. Insolvent was alleged to have inserted in the schedule some debtors as creditors and creditors as debtors. These allegations, the learned counsel said, were untrue. Then it was stated that a composition deed had been prepared, that three-fourths of the creditors had signed it with a view to get the petition dismissed, and that Kessowjee Dossa, a creditor, was appointed by the body of creditors, who agreed to share the expenses, to oppose the discharge ; but that Kessowjee fraudulently colluded with the insolvent and allowed him fradulently to obtain his discharge without opposition. Mr. Manker said it was untrue that three-fourths of the creditors had signed the deed of composition, the being that only four creditors had signed it ; and the rest of the story was also untrue. The deed of composition fell through in March last, and notices to the creditors were issued in the following month.

Mr. Budroodin was not called upon to reply. His Lordship, looking at the schedule, said it was most unsatisfactory and appeared to be false. The rule setting aside the discharge was madel absolute : costs reserved. The insolvent was ordered to amend the schedule so as to show accurately the state of his affairs.

RE VELLJEE DHUNJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, who was a partner in the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., asked for an extension of the interim order. The insolvency was a heavy one, the liabilities being more than fifty lakhs of rupees ; and the accounts were being made up. An extension for six months was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Mariambai and Sadashiv Madhowrow were dismissed for want of appearance.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents :—Jetha Paraj Khutri, Rs. 2,570. Dorabjee Bhikhajee Karanjia, Rs. 444. Hormusjee Rustomjee Wadia, Rs. 408. Chaku Ramjee and another, Rs. 1,215. Gunput Ramjee Dulvi, Rs. 1,041. Bapujee Edulјee Edalkakana, Rs. 778, Luxmon Govind Chowlenkur, Rs. 611. Antoba Gopal Daway, Rs. 1,036. Essa Ahmed.

## BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 26th August, there were 223 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 192 deaths, and the death-rate was 23·1 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 17 from cholera, 73 from fevers, 26 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified—1 Non-Asiatic, 8 Mixed Races, 146 Hindus, 76 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remark :—General deathrate moderate, cholera shows a slight increase.

## MADRAS.

A DAILY TAMILNEWSPAPER.—Madras now boasts of a daily Tamil newspaper under the title of *Thinothiavur thamani*, which made its appearance on the 1st instant. It is " intended to meet a want that must be felt by the masses. The great masses of the population are in entire ignorance of what is going on around them, because they have no medium through which to obtain the information."

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The Senate of the Madras University, at a meeting recently held, passed a resolution permitting reporters of the Press to be present at their meetings, except on occasions when, in the exercise of his discretion, the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman would ask them to withdraw.—*Madras Athenæum*.

SERIOUS DACOITY NEAR MADRAS.—Mr. J. Smith of Nellore, who came to Madras recently, started with his family in three boats of Cochrane's Canal, on his return journey, on the night of Wednesday last. He had with him a box containing jewellery, and money to the value of Rs. 900, Rs. 500 being in currency notes. When the party had reached the second bridge, the boats were attacked by a gang of robbers, some of whom were armed with swords. They had evidently been well informed of what Mr. Smith had with him, for the leaders of the gang demanded the surrender of the particular box which contained the valuables. Mr. Smith was not provided with any arms of defence, having repeatedly travelled on this water-way without being molested. He made a determined resistance, but was overcome in the end. In the *melee* he received a gash on his head, and a cut between his fingers. Mrs. Smith also received a sword cut on her shoulder. The robbers took the jewellery and ready money ; Rs. 500, in notes, they threw into the boat. Mr. Smith and party returned at once to Madras.—*Madras Mail*.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FATAL BATHING ACCIDENT.—Two British soldiers were drowned whilst bathing las week in the Jumna near Allahabad.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Manavedan Raja, B. A., a probationer in the Civil Service, having fulfilled the requirement of the rules issued under Sec 6 of the Statute 33 Vic, Cap 3, is confirmed in his appointment as a Member of the Civil Service of the Madras Presidency. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Jones Quain Pigot, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice White, from 11th July last.

H. M's. Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. Ayerst, a Sir Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service, from 1st Aug. 1882.

H. M's. Secy of State for India has appointed the following gentlemen to be Jr. Chaps in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estbt. to fill existing vacancies :—

The Rev. Arthur Bridge.

The Rev. William Ulyat, B. A.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B. C. S., received charge of the office of Acctt-Genl., Bengal before upon on 24th Aug. 1882.

The services of Mr. W. C. Holmes, of the Mad C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B. C. S., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Acctt-Genl, Punjab, and Depy. Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore before noon on 26th Aug. 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. R. J. C. Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, in succession to Brigadier-Genl. H. C. Wilkinson, proceeded on field service. Dated 19th Aug. 1882.

Col. A. H. Murray, R. A., Depy. Adjt.-Genl., R. A. in India, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-Genl., in succession to Maj.-Genl. C. R. O. Evans, R. A. vacated on promotion. Dated 24th Aug. 1882.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Depy. Surg.-Genl. A. Guthrie, M. D., Army Medical Dept., is brought on the Medical Administrative Staff of the Bengal Army from the date he assumed charge of his duties, vice Depy. Surg.-Genl J. E. Clutterbuck, M. D., transferred to the Home Establishment.

Punjab Frontier Force—5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. F. B. Mein, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

Volunteer Corps—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut L. J. Browne, BSC, Wing Officer, 33rd N I. to be Adjutant.

Field Operations. Egypt.—The undermentioned officer is appointed to the staff of the Indian Div., Egypt Expeditionary Force, from the date on which he entered on the duties of his appointment :—

Capt. R. H. S. Baker, RA, to be Adjt., RA.

Furlough and leave.—Lieut.-Col. C. Hunter, RA. Commy. of Ordnance, 1st Class, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 91 days.

Capt. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th European Light Cavy, Assist Supdt. of Reserve Depot, Army Remount Dept., is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 60 days.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Commy. H. B, Stewart, Commt. Dept. is granted leave in India (p. a.) under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868, from 17th Aug. 1882 to the date of his retirement.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to A. M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps. to be Major.—Capt. (Bt. Maj) George W. Rogers,—1st Sept. 1882.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surg.-Maj. James Browne, M.D., vice Brigade-Surg. A. J. Dale, MB. promsted. Dated 3rd Aug. 1882.

Brevet. to beColonels.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Tyndall, CB., BSC., 20th Aug. 1882. Lieut.-Col William Morgan Frazer, Mad. SC. 20th Aug. 1882. Dieut.-Col. Rowland Smith, BSC, 26th Aug. 1882. Lieut.-Col. Montagu Mitchell Procter, BSC, 31st Aug. 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. A. LeMessurier, RE., performs the duties of Secy to the Chief Cammr. of Coorg in the PWD. in addition to those of his post under the Mysore Govt.

Under the operation of PWD. Notification No. 293, dated 3rd Sep. 1880, the services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Mlly Dept., from 2nd Sep. 1882 :—

Maj.-Genl. H. W. Gulliver, RE.

Maj.-Genl. C. T. Stewart, RE.

Maj.-Genl. F. W, Peile, RE, Chief Engr. and Secy to the Govt. of the NWP. and Oudh in the PWD. who vacates his appointment under the operation of PWD. Notification No. 293, dated 3rd Sep. 1880, is appointed to the Dept. as a Chief Eingr., Class I, and retains the same appointment.

Col. D. Limond, c. b., RE., Chief Engr., Class III, at present on furlough, is posted to the Punjab as Chief Engr. and Secy to the Govt. of the Punjab in PWD., from 2nd Sep. 1882. Maj.-Genl. C. Pollard, RE., will continue to hold charge until relieved by Col Limond.

The following permanent promotions take effect on the forenoon of 3rd Sept. 1882 :—

Col. J. G. Medly, R.E., to be Chief Fngr., Cla[illegible]

Col. R. de Bourbel, R.E. to be Chief Engr., Cl[illegible]

Lieut.-Col. R. Home, R.E., to be Chief Engr[illegible] III, and to be Chief Engr., for Irrigation [illegible] Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab in the [illegible]

Lieut.-Col. D. Ward, R.E., and Lieu[illegible] Smyth, R.E., to be Supdtg. Engr. Clas[illegible]

Mr. J. C. Vertannes to be Supdtg. [illegible]

Also Mr. T. H. Wickes aad Maj. [illegible] R.E., to be Supdtg. Engrs., Class [illegible] The last-named officer is perma[illegible] from the N.W.P. and Oudh to [illegible] same date.

P.W.D. Notification No. 155[illegible] placing the services of Mr. R[illegible] at the disposal of the Chief C[illegible] celled.

Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Asst. E[illegible] transferred from the Railway B[illegible] Burma Provincial Estabt.

This cancels the transfer of Mr. De [illegible] was notified in P.W.D. Notification No[illegible] June 1882.

REVENUE BRANCH SURVEY OF IN[illegible]

Mr. J. Murphy, Assist. Surveyor, 2nd [illegible] allowed privilege leave for 2 months, under [illegible] visions of Chap X., Sec. 136 of the Civil Lea[illegible]

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJ[illegible]

Lieut.-Col. E. Temple, Offg. Commdt [illegible] Bhil Corps, is granted 60 days' privilege [illegible] 1st Sept. 1882, or such subsequent da[illegible] avail himself of the same.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—MILI[illegible]

Lieut. A. H. Kenney, R.E., [illegible] Grade, passed the Departmenta[illegible] nation in Hindustani, on 15th [illegible]

Lieut. A. Ferrier, R.E., As[illegible] is transferred from the Pres[illegible] mand, Mily. Works, to the [illegible] Works, as a temporary [illegible]

DIRECTOR-GEN[illegible]

The 3 months' priv[illegible] E. De Broe, Assist. [illegible] ger, Indus Valley-S[illegible] by H. M's, Secy of [illegible] leave on medica[illegible]

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormarjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.

334-81—Tobin and R—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and others—A. and H. ; P and G. ; and B. and B.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.

48-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore, C. and B.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and another—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi, and Tyabjee and D.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

68-81—Janardhun and H.—Keshow Jewanji and others vs Jewanji Damulji and others.—Payne and G. and In person.—Part heard.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government and Purmanundas Jewandas and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry.—Claimants Cleveland L. and N. and Ardesir and H. for Claimants H. Cleveland for Government.

Long Causes.

146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.

446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

## RIAZ PASHA ON THE ENGLISH POLICY.

RIAZ PASHA had an interview at Marseilles on Aug 17, before leaving for Alexandria, wither he had been summoned by the Khedive, with a correspondent of the *Daily News*, to whom he said :—" I have perfect confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone's declarations that the prime motive of the English Government is to re-establish order. Should Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet be overthrown, we may expect a more ambitious policy, leading directly to a protectorate, which would be resisted to the death by every true Egyptian. Europe is of course anxious regarding English intentions, but it would toierate a protectorate from fear sf kindling a general conflagration. As for Arabi, he will not be able to resist long. His immediate future will be either voluntary submission or speedy defeat. In any case, English policy will pursue its own course undisturbed by the other Powers. Arabi will not escape unpunished. He deserves the fate due to an unprincipled and traitorous adventurer, who has ruined his country at the instigation of a few foreign anarchists. M. de Lesseps by his continued attempts at resistance is making himself ridiculous and truly the English displayuncommon condescension in tolerating his action, and would have been justified in expelling him before now; but they are too sensible of his former valuable services take such an extreme steps.

## THE VACANT COMMANDS IN THE ALEXANDRIA SQUADRON.

THE Admiralty have, it is stated, filled the vacan commands in Sir Beauchamp Seymour's squadron as follows :—Commander E. F. Jeffreys, from the Torpedo School at Portsmouth, succeeds Captain Lord Charles Beresford in command of the Condor. Commander W. S. Mann, late in command of the Rapid, in the Mediterranean, replaces Captain Hand in command of the Beaver. Commander W. H. Pigott, just promoted for his services as First Lieutenant of the Mouarch, joins the Inflexible as second in command. Commander A. Kingscote, recently promoted for services with the Naval Brigade in Zululand, joins the Sultan as second in command. Lieutenant-Commander A. Winsloe, late Flag-Lieutenant to the Earl of Clan-william in the Inconstant, succeeds Commander Morrison in charge of the despatch vessel Helicon. Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Festing, from First Lieutenant of the Hercules, takes command of the Decoy, in succession to Commander Boldero.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

THE planting and maturing season for cotton in Egypt is very much the same as in the United States—that is, the crop is planted in April and May and is ready for picking early in September. Cultivation is carried on on two methods—[illegible] called " Misgain " and the other " [illegible] " The characteristic of the first is that it is not dependent on the rise of the Nile, the fields being irrigated by artificial means, while the crop raised by the latter method is brought to maturity chiefly by the aid of the Nile water. The yield of " Migain " fields is fully double that of " Bali " fields. No trustworthy estimates can be made of the production of the current season, but a full crop cannot, it is thought, be raised unless the war ends quickly. The Egyptian cotton crop is a fairly important one as regards quantity, though the quality is not high on the average. The largest export on record was that of the seasons 1873-76 and 1879-80, when the totals were 475,900 bales and 470,000 bales respectively. The latter amount was equal to about 650,000 American bales. The largest recorded export of Egyptian cotton is therefore equal to about 8 or 10 per cent, of the American crop, which has lately been from five and a half to six and a quarter million bales.—*St. James's Gazette.*

## THE QUEEN AND THE 66TH REGIMENT.

HER Majesty the Queen on August 17 presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment (the 66th) at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. The regiment lost its old colours at the disastrous battle of Maiwand, where 370 of its officers and men, including the commanding officer, Colonel Galbraith, were left on the field. Crossing over from the barracks at Gosport, about half-past twelve, the battalion mustering 800 men, in eight companies, four of which were made up of reserves, recently attached, marched to Parkhurst, under the command of Colonel Hogge, with Colonel Ready as second in command. Two of the companies wore the Cross struck in memory of the march from Cabul to Candahar. The field was kept by the Shropshire Regiment (the 85th), stationed at Parkhurst which mustered 800 strong, under the command of Colonel Beadon. The guard of honour was formed from the same regiment, and was commanded by Captain Ravenhill. Prince Edward of Saxe-weimar arrived on the ground shortly after five o'clock, accompadied by his Staff—Colonel Bray, Adjutant-General of the Southern District, Colonel Clarke, Major Bunker, Captain Aull, Captain Lord A. Seymour, and Captain Day. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, arrived on the review ground about six o'clock, and was received by the battalion, which was drawn up in review order, with a royal salute. With the costomary ceremonies the new flags were then committed to the charge of Lieutenants Bray and Bunny, who received them kneeling, the Queen rising from her seat to present them. Her Majesty expressed the pleasure she felt in handing the standards to so gallant a regiment as the 2nd Berks, in place of those which had been previously borne and defended with so much bravery in Afghanistan. The other battalion of that regiment was at present on active service under her dear son, the Duke of Connaught, and she was sure that, were they called upon to bear their colours against the enemy, they would uphold the renoun of their regiment and maintain the high reputation which their comrades won at Maiwand. Colonel Hogge, in a brief reply, assured her majesty that the regiment he had the honour to command would ever do its duty, in the face of the enemy, to her throne and kingdom. The battalion then marched past with the new colours unfurled, in charge of a company of reserves ; and after another royal salute, the men of both regiments, led [illegible] Colonel Hogge, gave three ringing cheers for the Queen, in which the bystanders warmly [illegible] The royal party then returned to Osborne, [illegible] regiment marched off to Cowes with thei[illegible] flying.

## MUTINY IN THE SALVATI[illegible]

" A house that is divided a[illegible] stand," and we learn that there [illegible] in the ranks of the " Salvati[illegible] that Captain Gipsy Smith, [illegible] ing officer of the army [illegible] sented with a gold w[illegible] Potteries. This was [illegible] eternal fitness of [illegible] Booth, and Captai[illegible] Smarting under [illegible] one, on Monday [illegible] opened an op[illegible] districts of B[illegible] ents are n[illegible] Army w[illegible] lar nat[illegible] of leavi[illegible] to hi[illegible] [illegible]

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| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
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| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
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| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
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| PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ... | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| TOWN DUTY CLAIM ... ... | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ... ... | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| TOWN DUTY BILL ... ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| WHARFAGE BILL ... ... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the ... of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૦ ગંગાદાશ નરોતમદાશ શહી દા૦ પોતે.
*i. e.*, SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

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C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

---

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

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THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

---

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

---

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

---

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

---

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted rom medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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LOCKYE...
RESTORER...
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. ...
Perfumers in London, ...
Lockyer's is equal to any...
Sold by TREACHER & C...

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LIVER COM...

DR. KING'S DANDEL...
LIVER PILLS (wit...
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIO...
DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE...
THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPET...
ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTB... symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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### SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. | 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL........ | „ | 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ | „ | 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | „ | 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ........ | „ | 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL........ | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ | 3,750,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ | Rs. | 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | „ | 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1880..................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 ........ | £1,192,476 7 11 | | 1875 ........ | £3,258,437 10 9 |
| 1870 ........ | £1,921,042 3 5 | | 1880 ........ | £4,528,512 11 9 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

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### THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

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### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

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### BONUS YEAR 1882.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

| WITH PROFITS. | | | | WITHOUT PROFITS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age. | Payments for Life. | 10 Years. | 20 Years. | Age. | Payments for Life. | 10 Years. | 20 Years. |
| | R. a. p. | R. a. p. | R. a. p. | | R. a. p. | R. a. p. | R. a. p. |
| 25 | 29 0 0 | 63 11 4 | 40 2 0 | 25 | 26 3 4 | 57 10 0 | 36 4 8 |
| 30 | 31 0 8 | 67 12 8 | 42 13 4 | 30 | 28 1 4 | 61 5 4 | 38 12 8 |
| 35 | 34 5 4 | 72 2 8 | 45 14 0 | 35 | 31 1 4 | 65 4 8 | 41 8 0 |
| 40 | 39 3 4 | 77 10 0 | 49 8 8 | 40 | 35 7 4 | 70 5 4 | 44 13 4 |

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

### ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*
... Vote at Meetings.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum........... | Rs. 48 | Per Annum .......... | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly ........... | „ 25 | Half-yearly.......... | „ 31 |
| Quarterly ............ | „ 13 | Quarterly........... | „ 16 |
| Monthly .............. | „ 5 | Monthly ............ | „ 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum........... | Rs. 52 | Per Annum .......... | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly ........... | „ 29 | Half-yearly.......... | „ 33 |
| Quarterly ............ | „ 16 | Quarterly........... | „ 20 |
| Monthly .............. | „ 6 | Monthly ............ | „ 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....................................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..............8 As. per Line.
Second do. ...............4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..........................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .......................... „ 2 8
Third do. .......................... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ...............Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..................... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ..........................As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Ruede Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

## THE BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

**Mr. Gladstone made a long speech on this subject in the House of Commons on August 16.**

**On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.**

Sir W. Lawson moved : "That this House, before sanctioning the appropriation of the supplies for the year, requests an assurauce from her Majesty's Government that they will take immediate steps to ascertain from the *de facto* Egyptian military authorities whether they will lay down their arms on being guaranteed the right of voting their own budget, which they demanded last January." The hon. baronet remarked that it might be said that it was now too late to interfere with our policy in regard to Egypt, but in his opinion it was never too late to discuss a policy of which they did not approve. As Lord Kimberley observed the previous day in another place in reference to another subject it was better to reverse a policy than to obstinately maintain it when they knew it to be wrong. No one could deny that England now stood in a serious position in regard to Egypt. The lives of many brave men were at stake, and probably before long they would hear that many of them had been sacrificed. His object was, if possible, to save those lives, and he believed he could show the Government a means by which that desirable end could be attained. It was said when we went into the Zulu war that we were not fighting the people, but the ruler Cetewayo. From what had lately happened it appeared we ought not to have fought him. The same thing happened in the Afghan war—we were not fighting the people but the rulers. He complained of unjust things being said of Arabi Pasha, and he hoped that people would not run away with the idea that everything said about Arabi was true. He reminded the House of what was sent home by the special correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, who went out strongly impressed against Arabi. He wrote that he found Arabi's party was actually the entire nation. The Prime Minister said there was not a rag or shred of evidence to show that Arabi represented the people. He (Sir W. Lawson) maintained that there was no more evidence to show that the Khedive represented them. He believed the refusal to allow the Egyptian people to vote their own budget was the beginning of the present troubles. The struggle now going on was unworthy of this country, and he ventured to make this protest against a course of action which he believed to be opposed to the true honour and interests of this nation.

Sir G. Campbell seconded the appeal of the hon. baronet.

Mr. Gladstone : Considering that a few weeks ago we had a regular, full, and a formal discussion of Egyptian affairs, which lasted for four nights, and that since that time the question has been repeatedly raised, I was in hopes that it was the intention to confine the present discussion to the notice on the paper. I cannot say that these discussions are in any way advantageous, and it is eminently desired that when this question is discussed it should be discussed fully. (Hear, hear). My hon. friend (Sir G. Campbell) has referred to a despatch of Sir E. Malet of June 15, strongly recommending the invocation of the Chamber of Notables with the view of giving a constitution to Egypt, and he stated that her Majesty's Government met that proposal with suppression. Now, i am not able, without detaining the House for hours, to go over the multitude of points that have been mentioned, but I will take this point in order to show what is the value of these partial and arbitrary references. In the [redacted] than to suppose that Lord Granville would write one day urging the assembling of the Conference in order to consider the condition of Egypt and the next day invite the Khedive to invoke the Chamber of Notables for the purpose of submitting a pooposal for a Constitution. Well, sir, I will take one other point. My hon. friend is anxious to know the objects for which we have gone to Egypt, and he quoted from a speech of mine in which I described the purposes we have in view, and included among them the claims of the boudholders. I have no doubt that so long as we spoke of operations of a diplomatic character being carried on in the Chamber of Notables the interests of the bondholders were a subsidiary and secondary part, but unquestionably included in our purposes, because the interests of the bondholders happened to be in this particular case a part of the arrangement sanctioned by international law. With the bondholders as such we have no more to do than we have in the case of any other bondholders. But we have had more to do in this particular case, because, as has been conclusively proved by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the law of Liquidation, under which the bondholders are secured in the receipt of a composition for their original claims, is a law which we have no right, even if we had any disposition, overlook. No military or diplomatic operations by England could have the slightest effect upon the title of the bondholders under that law of liquidation. It is not necessay for me to refer to the stories of torture and to the multitude of other points, incidental and collateral, which have been raised by my hon. friends ; only after the two cases to which I have referred I must enter a general protest against hasty conclusions being drawn from partial references in discus[illegible] of this kind in which it is imposibleto ent[illegible]ly into the whole matter. The mov[illegible]lution. by his proposition, says, "G[illegible] now and ask the military party whether, if we [illegible]ready to give the right to Egypt of voting [illegible] own Budget, they will lay down their [illegible] and in order to supply a [illegible] recommendation he goes back [illegible] the past, and attempts to show that the re[illegible]al by her Majesty's Government to accede to the demands of certain persons that the Egyptians should be allowed to vote their own Budget was the root and cause of all the present troubles. I do not think my hon. friends views takes in the whole elements of the case, and that being so he naturally falls into a grave and fundamental error when he comes to his conclusions. A demand was made no doubt by the Chamber of Notables to vote the Egyptian Budget ; but the right to vote implies the right to withhold voting, and the right to withhold the fulfilment of international obligations. It was impossible for us to have acceded to a demand of that kind, which would have involved us in responsibilities in regard to the very thing we were bound to avoid—namely' allowing any disparagement to be brought upon those international engagements. It is true that Sir E. Malet declared he was not prepared to enter upon the suggestion of a compromise. Why was he not so prepared ? My hon. friend speaks in regard to this grave and complicated case as if we had been acting all along on our own responsibility and power alone, and has entirely kept out of view that at every step we were bound to another party, namely. the Government of France, and that all along our option lay between coming to an arrangement with the Government of France or quarrelling with France. You cannot put on the Government the responsibility of sole action, where it was bound to jont action.

Sir G. Campbell : The French withdrew their Comptroller.

Mr. GLADSTONE : That was at a later period. It is not the question of control alone. It is perfectly well known, and I have stated it in the presence of the leader of the Opposition, that we were bound—and I used the word advisedly—to political co-operation with France in Egypt, and that consequently we were bound to enter into common connsels with her. If France wes not prepared to suggest a compromise about the Chamber of Notables and the voting on the Budget, how could we do it ? It was not possible for us to do so except on a rupture with France. Of all the dangers which have overhung this question the most serious has been that of a rupture with the Great Power with whom we were bound to act, and had we been so rash as to act upon the principle suggested by some people, instead of standing as we do now and being in a certain sense the Minister of the European concert for the purpose of establishing right and order in Egypt, with the goodwill of the Powers, you would have seen Europe in conflict with itself, Europe divided, and possible quarrels arising which would have been by no means limited to the geographical surface of Egypt. (Cheers.) The Governments of France and of England having conducted long and complicated negotiations in common, having by no means held exactly the same views at every point, did nevertheless arrive, as matters approached a crisis, at great unity of view. As it appeared to us, the conciliatory spirit on the part of the French Government answering to the conciliatory spirit which we had previously endeavoured to show induced them so far to concur in our general view as to the management of the question that even when we reached the point at which they were not prepared in the then state of French public opinion, to accompany us in active measures, we yet parted company in perfect and absolute good will and harmony of feeling. That was, in our opinion the avoidance of the greatest of all the dangers which overhung the subject. (Hear, hear.) For obtaining that advantage we had a price to pay ; and the price was the necessity, founded upon equity, of considering the wishes and ideas of the other partner in the partnership in which we found ourselves involved. The motion of the hon, baronet seems to me to be characterised in a notable degree by a confusion of ideas if not of language. It assumes that the *de facto* military authorities are those who demanded last January that they should be granted the right of voting their own Budget. I have always understood that the demand for voting the Budget came from the Chamber of Notables, that the Chamber of Notables had refused to act with Arabi Pasha and the "*de facto* military authorities," and that upon their refusing they determind to act without them, and placed themselves in opposition alike to the Chamber of Notables and the Khedive. I affirm that there are no *de facto* military authorities at all in Egypt. There are persons in possessions of military power, but that they are authorities in Egypt I entirely deny—(chear, hear)—for when we speak of authorities we mean those who are possessed of some title in the nature of right—some colourable or partial right. If ever there was a pure rebellion in the world it is that which now prevails in Egypt ; but it is a rebellion having certain peculiar characteristics. It is a rebellion of a military caste, supported by certain elements of strength in the religious fanaticism of what I may call the professional clergy, and I admit also supported by the interest and power of what may be termed the old land holding class, who are responsible for all the oppression and corruption, and cruelty in Egypt. rebellion is a rising of unlawful against lawful Government, and the Government of the Khedive is a lawful Government, if ever there was one in the world. (Hear, hear.) It derived its sanction from the Sultan : it was a Government to be exercised on fixed rules. and the Khedive has conformed in every point to those rules. No ruler, so far as I know, has more faithfully, honourably, and punctually fulfilled every obligation to the law and to the people of his country. And it is against this man that Arabi and his friends are in arms. (Hear, hear.) It is true that I did speak of the *de facto* authorities at the time the bombardment was preceeding, and I spoke correctly, because at that time the Khedive was in possession of those persons, and anquestionably gave colour to their acts. They were, then, the *de facto* Government, responsible for the order and safety of Alexandria. But when the Khedive separated from them. and came to exist in conditions independent of them, they assumed their natural and proper position as rebels against his authority. Another peculiar feature of this rebellion is that there is every presumption that it is tainted with great crime. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend has complained that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has stated that Arabi and his coadjutors were reasonably suspected of complicity in the massacres of June 11. I agree that we ought to exercise caution in entertaining charges of this kind. It may be that the reasonable suspicion of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs may be dissipated on fuller evidence, or it may be that it will be supported by fuller evidence ; but I believe he was perfectly warranted in speaking of the reasonable suspicion of that complicity. But it should be borne mind that common-sense and absolute necessity compel Parliament and the Government to form provisional judgments upon probable evidence, which they must adhere to for practical purposes, but which, in their own minds, they do not treat as absolute truth. I do not hesitate to say that these rebels are presumably tainted with grievous crime ; but far be it for me to say that they should be tried and punished summarily. Their cases ought to be examined, and they should be tried, not before a foreign tribunal, but before a tribunal in which they can place reasonable confidence. I am sorry to say there is something more than reasonable suspicion with regard to the events of July 12. Remember the flag of truce. Who sent that flag of truce ? Was that an authorised act ? Will any one tell me that that was not the act of the persons in power—of Arabi and his coadjutors ? How were the hours employed which were basely gained by that flag of truce ? They were employed in letting loose havoc and conflagration. (Hear, hear.) This is a matter of definite, judicial inquiry. It is a matter upon which we should not form positive or irreversible opinions, involving, as it does, the gravest charges against those engaged in this military rebellion in Egypt. The hon. baronet refers me, in support of his statement as to the character of some of the men who support Arabi, to something which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, in the columns of which paper we all of us read the other day a fiction, one of the most degrading, one of the most painful, uever palmed off on the peopla of this country, with regard to the pretended cowardice of a company of Rifles ; and he asks me to admit that a statemeht from the same source is a matter of fact. I would ask whether any man known to European connection with Egyptian policy—any man who has earned character in Europe, and who has any responsiblity in Europe in relation to Egyptian affairs, such as Sheriff Pasha, the head of the l[illegible]wful Ministry, Raiz Pasha who [illegible] Sultan Pasha, the heap of the Cham[illegible]es, and one of the best men in Egypt [illegible]a—I would ask whether every one of these who a[illegible] bound up with Egyptian feeling and dition, are not [illegible] to the military *reyime* ? (Hear, hear.) My hon. [illegible] asks whether if Arabi and his party lay down their arms, we will give the Chamber of Notahles the right to vote the bubget. Gow, it sounds very [illegible]able that these yeople should ask the right to vote their own budget ; but under what circumstances is this demand made ? My hon. friend says that I am a great encourager of oppressed populations abroad. In any such encouragement as I have given I have endeavoured, above all things, to avoid putting forward abstract political claims. The Egyptians have not been for many centuries in the position of a nation ; they have not acted as a nation ; they have had neither the power nor the liabilities of a nation. They have been a province of a great though ill-compacted empire ; and I would say of them as I said of the Bulgarians. I never asked for the Bulgarians the right to vote their own butget. That was not the question at all although they might have had as good a claim to be considered a nation as the Egyptians have. The Bulgarians had reallyb eena nation although they had become a province, but those who submit to oppression, although we do the best we ean for them, must stand by the consequences. It is only men like the heroes of Montenegro, who never submit, but have been at war among their rocks and mountains for 400 years, who are in a condition to claim the full and unlimited privileges of nationality. (Cheers.) All that can be done for those who have submitted long to the loss of independence is to rsstore them by degrees, and by judicious and considerate measures, to the enjoyment of the privileges of self-government and freedom as far as they can use it. But as to the abstract doctrine about the indefeasible right of any oppressed population to exercise all the fullgrown privileges of the highest form of nationality, I positively disclaim it. Mr. Burke, among the ten thousand things he said worthy of eternal memory, said that in politics the space offered for abstract reasoning is extremely limited. We are bound to look at facts as they are, and looking at them as they are, I must decline my assent to abstract demands which proceed in contempt of all existing and prior circumstances. On the other hand, we shall never forget the true interest of practical freedom, and we shall use every practical and legitimate opportunity of bringing forward the people of Egypt, so far as they are fit for it, to the enjoyment of the privileges of which I have spoken. I here join hands with my hon. friend, and I rejoice to believe that there has been the dawn of a better day, and that there is a promise in Egypt of no inconsiderable capacity for gradually rising to the exercise of those privileges. (Hear, hear.) It will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to use whatever influence it may possess in the councils of Europe for the porpose of promiting those privileges, (Cheers.) I rejoice to think that when we again enter the councils of Europe we shall enter it fortified by the moral claim which I trust will be deprived from a vigorous and effectual, and, at the same time, honourabe and disinterested action. Undoubtedly, we shall enter it free from many of the conventional restraints which have hung heavy upon us. I trust we shall enter them in the spirit and feeling of Englishmen. and that the course we may be permitted to take there will not be unworthy of this liberty-loving country. (Cheers).

Mr. Villiers Stuart testified to the good done in Egypt by the Control. He opposed the motion.

Sir Patrick O'Brien could not support the hon member for Carlisle, because to accept his amendment would be a complete and entire submission to the man who had been declared by the Turkish Gouernment, the Egyptian Government, and by her Majesty's Government to be a rebel.

Sir E. J. Reed declared that the proposal of the hon. baronet was impracticable. To make terms with a rebel seemed to him to be a most preposterous idea.

Mr. O'Donnell condemned the bombardment of Alexahdria and unjustifiable interference with a friendly Power.

In answer to Mr. Molloy, Sir C. Dilke said that the international engagements referred to by the Prime Minister were those which related to the law of liquidation.

The amendment was then negatived, Mr. O'Donnell, who challenged a division, not persisting in the challenge.

On the motion for the third reading,

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett hoped the Governmet would come round to a policy abandoned when they came into office, in order to secure the friendly co-operation of the German Powers and Turkey. He expressed his sincere sympathy with Sir C. Dilke, who was driven to use violent and discourteous language when he got a question put to him that he could not answer.

Sir C. Dilke again asserted that there was no hostility between this country and Germany.

## CETEWAYO IN LONDON.

On Saturday morning Cetewayo proceeded, in company of his attendant chiefs and Mr. Shepstone, to Regent-street for the purpose of being photographed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Cetewayo, accompanied by his chiefs and interpreter, Mr. Dunn, proceeded to Wellington barracks, on the invitation of Lieut.-Colonel Jones, to witness the church parade of the regiment. The ex-king was conducted along the lines, and seemed pleased with the appearance of the men. He also expressed great pleasure at the performance of the band. After the parade the party were entertained to lunch in the officers' mess, returning to Melbury-road shortly after two. The remainder of the day was spent indoors, many visitors calling in the afternoon. During the day the crowd increased around the house to such an extent that the services of extra policemen were called in. In the evening, after dinner, the ex-king and party showed themselves at the door, the crowd soon after dispersing.

The ex-King Cetewayo, attended by his chiefs, and accompanied by the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Bramstone, of the Colonial office, Mr. Shepstone, and Mr. Dunn, left the Brighton company's Victoria station by special train, fitted up with a saloon carriage, on Monday morning at a quarter-past nine, on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. The special arrived at the south jetty, Portsmouth dockyard, soon after 11 o'clock, and the party embarked immediately for Cowes on board the Admiralty yacht Fire Queen. The visitors were conveyed to the castle in the Queen's private open carriages, and her Majesty received Ceteyawo in her private reception room. The special train returned from Portsmouth at a quarter-past four.

The Princes Beatrice, the Dutchess of Cannought, and the Dutchess of Albany were present at the interview between her Majesty and Cetewayo. The Queen wore the orders of St. Michael and St. George and the Star of India on a broad blue riband. Cetewayo was dressed with great care, and wore a suit of black with a silk hat. When ushered into the Royal presence he stepped in advance of his chiefs, and, bowing profoundly, raised his right hand above his head, repeating twice in the Zulu tongue, "Ah, the Queen !" When the interview was ended, Cetewayo was shown over the house and through the gardens. While passing along the terrace he attracted the attention of Prince Leopold, who, being indisposed, was sitting at a window of his room opening on the terrace. The Prince, on being informed who the visitor was, bowed pleasantly to Cetewayo, who raised his hand in response. At half-past one luncheon was served to the visitors, who were joind by the Farl of Kimberly, Sir Ponsonby, and the ladies in waiting. Shorly after three Cetewayo took his departure.

Cetewayo, accompanied by his chiefs and Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn, his interpreter, on Tuesday had an interview with Lord Kimberley at the Colonial Office. On their arrival they were received by the Secretary of State, and conducted to a private apartment. Here Cetewayo received the first official intimation that he was to be restored, and. the conditions under which his restoration takes place were explained to him. On his part, he promised to serve the Queen faithfully, and to do his utmost to protect British subjects. The interview lasted for upwards of two hours. Cetewayo and his party left Downing-street shortly before two o'clock. On reaching home the King and his chiefs gave way to a wild outburst of joy, singing and shouting, and stamping their feet in unison. After dinner the party became quieter, and retired about nine o'clock, their usual hour.

Cetewayo, accompanied by his three chiefs and suite, on Wednesday morning paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough house. His Royal Highness received the party in the reception-room, there being also present the Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. The Prince shook C[illegible]nd warmly, and through the medium of [illegible]preter introduced him to the Princess of Wales. In the course of the conversation the Prince inquired if Cetewayo had recovered from his illness, and expressed great interest in the King's enjoyment of his visit to this country. Cetewayo presented the Princes Albert [illegible] and George with two sticks, made of wood brought by him from Zululand. The party left Marlborough house shortly before two o'clock, and drove to Melbury-road. In the afternoon Cetewayo received a very large number of visitors.

The ex-King's visit to London will extend over the next fortnight, when he will return to Zululand.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives the following sketch of an interview with Cetewayo :—

When John Dunn's name was mentioned to him his lips closed, and an ominous expression passed like a cloud over his features. Then I could understand well enough that this fat, jolly giant might easily develop into a terrible master if his despotism were assured. I would not like to be John Dunn if ever he has to appear as a captive under the dusky gaze of that ruthless face. It was curious to see how the child and the man alternated in the moods of this odd being. When anything pleased him (such, for instance, as the pretty trimming of a lady's dress) he giggled happily ; when any question was asked him that required thought he took a pinch from his eternal snuffbox, and settled into a gravity that contrasted most remarkably with his ordinary broad smile. I asked the King what he thought of our Queen. He said, "She is born to rule men. She is like me. We are both rulers. She was very kind to me, and I shall always think of her." We spoke of Bishop Colenso, and the name roused him to instant vigour. He rolled on his seat and showed his very gums in his eager talk, while his hands waved in the air and he took snuff violently. "The Bishop," he said, "loves all Zulus. His heart is as big as all London for my nation. I love him, and he has done everything for me." Then we spoke of his return, and he said, "Pray the English people to let me away before the storms come on the waters." He is mad to be home again, and the round of visiting bores him terribly. The very size of London seems to confuse his faculties. Sentiment apart, I fear I must say that Cetewayo is a thorough savage. One little trick of his amused me much. A lady gave him a splendid rose. He smelt it, turned up his nose, said "Agh, ugh !" and crumpled the poor flower up. It was no more than a tuft of grass for him. He will be best in Zululand, where the hero worshippers cannot pursue him.

## CETEWAYO'S PROPOSED RESTORATION.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 15, the Earl of Milltown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether her Majesty's Government had yet arrived at any determination as to whether they would permit Cetewayo to return to Zululand or not, or as to what was to be his future fate ; and if so, whether he would communicate their intentions on the subject to the House.

The Earl of Kimberley : Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the partial restoration of Cetewayo to Zululand, with proper safeguards and conditions. Some portion of the country, to be hereafter defined, will be reserved in order to meet the obligations to those who have been appointed chiefs of the people, and who may not be willing to remain under Cetewayo's rule. A British resident will be maintained in Zululand. Cetewayo will be required to enter into an engagement similar to that by which the thirteen appointed chiefs are now bound, which specially include a prohibition against reviving any form of the military system which formerly prevailed. No portion of Zululand will be annexed to British territory. I have made a communication to this effect to Cetewayo this morning.

The Marquis of Salisbury : It is impossible to receive this announcemet without feeling that the Government have taken upon themselves a decision of the gravest responsibility, not only to those colonists in Natal whose lives and property may be endangered by the resolution, but also with respect to the effect which such an announcement must have upon the estimation in which the unity of the policy of Great Britain is held. It is another step in this process of reversal. It will be a confirmation to those who say that England has no foreign or Colonial policy ; but that it varies according to the variation of political opinion at home. This, in a country where so much depends not upon absolute force, but upon the belief which is entertained in the stability of the English resolution and the permanence of English policy and power is a very grave decision to arrive at. It is impossible to criticise the proposal until we have it in more detail than at present. But I cannot help saying that the prohibition against reviving the military system will be a very idle threat unless her Majesty's Government are prepared to maintain a military strength in Zululand entirely inconsistent with their more recent policy towards the colony. With respect to the individual himself, it is perhaps impossible to say all that the documents now in our possession would suggest to us ; but we can hardly pass by the fact that the man we are about to restore to power over a race whom we have affected to protect, and by the side of a colony for which we are responsible, has shown himself one of the most dangerous and one of the most bloodthirsty tyrants of that country. Not so long ago the party which supports her Majesty's Government, and many of those who now form part of the Government, denounced the policy of the late Government on the ground of crimes imputed to the Turkish Government. Some of these imputations were well founded and some were not. But even if they had been all well founded they would be trivial compared with the crimes that have characterised the Government of Cetewayo in the past. I do not know how far this policy of restitution is to go. The Gaikawar of Baroda is dead, so they cannot restore him. Ismail Pasha still remains, and is an angel of light compared with the candidate they are about to place upon the throne of Zululand. Of course this policy must in a great measure be judged by its results. It is an undertaking little consistent, I think, with prudence, with the interests of the colonies, or with the prospective peace of Africa ; and, above all, it will tend to create among all the populations whose destinies are affected by the decisions of the British Government a belief that in the policy of the Government there is no stability.

The Earl of Kimberley : This is not the time to enter into a detailed discussion of the subject, but there are one or two observations of the noble marquis which I cannot allow to pass without notice. He said this is a reversal of policy. No doubt of it ; and, although I agree that it is a misfortune when policies have to be reversed, it is a much greater misfortune to maintain obstinately a policy which you believe to be wrong. (Hear hear.) I need not repeat what I have already said I have always maintained, both here and elsewhere that I believe the entire policy which had dictated the late Zulu war was wrong from beginning to end. It has been abundantly shown, and all who have studied the subject must have come to that conclusion, whatever their opinion as to the policy to be pursued, that the settlement in Zululand after the dethronement of Cetewayo, was not a goodone. Everyone in South Africa acquainted with the subject is distinctly of opinion that a fresh policy might be adopted with advantage. Whether we have taken the right decision or not is a question which is quite fit to be canvassed, and upon which no doubt, people will hold different opinions. At the same time we have watched with very great attention all the channels of opinion in South Africa and we are absolutely convinced that a considerable change of opinion has come about on the subject. As regards the argument that we ought not to put Cetewayo over any part of the country because he is a bloodthirsty tyrant, I deny thee fact. Such statements are founded upon a collection of stories, some of which no doubt were true, put together for the purpose of justifying what I believe to have been a most unjust aggression upon Cetewayo. I am perfectly aware that Cetewayo, in common with every African chief, committed many of what we justly term cruelties. A considerable portion of them took the form of what is called "smelling out" witches. I am not a believer in witchcraft, still less am I one who approves of the punishment of supposed witches. It is not so great a time ago when in Europe and in this country, persons under far more enlightened rulers did imagine there were witches, and punished them in a cruel and bararous manner. Although Cetewayo was, therefore, far behind the age, and however much we may disapprove of his cruelties in that direction, it must be remembered that he was acting [illegible] custom which prevailed in th country. I admit there something behind of much more importance. Cetevayo, [illegible]doubt, inflicted severe and some of them wanton punishments upon his people in order to maintain his sovereignty. But, upon the other side, you must put this : How was it, if he was so cruel a leader, that his people clung to him as they did ! Sir Bartle Frere expected that the people would desert him ; but, so far from that being the case, except one chief, the people remained firm in their attachment to him, and, even after he was defeated by our troops and was a solitary fugitive through the country. not one of them would betray him. He was not a cruel and a bloodthirsty man among men who occupied a similar position. I do not think the opposit can be proved, and it would not be a sufficient argument against the policy we have inaugurated. I agree with the noble marquis that the steps we have determined to take must be judged by the results. The whole question of dealing with South Africa is one of extreme difficulty. We have thoroughly and with great patience considered the position of a[redacted] that country, and we have deliberately c[redacted] that the time has arrived w[redacted] condition of [redacted] ing as to the[redacted] sions of wha[redacted] I have anno[redacted]

## THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. DW[redacted] GRAY.

The *Times'* Dublin Correspondent writing of the proceedings of the Commission Court sitting under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act on Aug. 14, says, :—Before the Court rose an incident occured which imparted fresh interest to the proceedings. In the *Freeman's Journal* to-day there appeared a letter signed William O'Brien. The writer complained that three or four of the jurors who stopped on Friday night in the Imperial Hotel, where he was staying, disturbed him by going about the corridor in a state of intoxication, indulging in ribald jests, and making a great noise. Mr. W. G. Barrett, addressing Mr. Justice Lawson this evening. said that, as forman of the jury which tried the case of "The Queen v. Hynes," on Friday and Saturday, he wished to ask his Lordship's attention to the letter. He was the last of the jury who went to bed that night, and he could positively swear, and was in a position to prove, that every juror on that jury was perfectly sober on retiring to rest. Mr. Justice Lawson said he was very glad to hear that statement, and he could only say that he hoped the attention of the Attorney-General would be directed to the outrageous articles that were published for the purpose of prejudicing and defeating the administration of justice in that court. (Cries of "Hear." "The Solicitor-General said that as the matter had been mentioned he would do what he had otherwise intended to have done later in the day—viz., state to his lordship that it was the intention of the representatives of the Crown to call attention in a more formal manner to some articles and publications in the *Freeman's Journal*. It was hoped that it might not be inconvenient to his Lordship to entertain the matter at the sitting of the Court on Wednesday next. They believed that the publication of such documents was calculated to interfere in the most serious degree with the administration of justice. This remark was greeted with cries of "hear, hear," by several persons in Court.

On August 16 the same correspondent wrote. The proceedings in the Commission Court to-day in reference to Mr. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of the City, and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, have created a profound impression upon all classes of citizens and some popular excitement. At the sitting of the Court the Solicitor-General, M.P., addressing Mr. Justice Lawson, said a matter had been mentioned on Monday which would prepare his Lordship for the application that an attachment be issued against Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper, in consequence of the publication of certain articles reflecting on the administration of justice in that Court, and calculated, in the opinion of those representing the Crown, to interfere with the free exercise of the duties of the jurors. The application was granted on the affidavit of Mr. Alexander Morphy, stated that he was Crown Solicitor for the counties of Clare and Kerry, and that he was engaged officially in a number of cases tried at the Commissin, including. "The Queen against John Connor aud others" and "The Queen against Hynes." He had read in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 11th and 12th of August an article which was set forth. He had also read on the 14th of August a letter purporting to be written by William O'Brien, and also an article in reference to the trial of Francis Hynes, and on the 15th of August (yesterday), a letter under the heading "The Conviction of Francis Hynes."

The Solicitor-General read extracts from the publications referred to. An article of the 11th of August stated :—

"Yesterday, at the Commission Court, the first jury trial under the recent Crimes Act took place. John Connor and three others, all natives of Kerry, were placed in the dock charged with, on the 17th of March last, at Fahey, in the county of Kerry, having attacked the house of Mrs. Maybury, the widow of an officer in the Army. Under the ordinary law the man would have been tried in Kerry, where the alleged offence took place ; but, availing himsslf of the provision in the Crimes Act, the Attorney-General moved the case to Dublin, and under the same measure a special jury was empanelled from a joint county and city panel. The Crown exercised their right to challenge on a wholesale scale, and no less than 19 persons, some of them among our most respectable citizens, were ordered to 'stand aside.' The facts of the case will be found reported elsewhere. All the prisoners were convicted, but the jury accompanied the finding with a strong recommendation to mercy, and sentence was deferred."

That article was a most improper interference by a public newspaper with the administration of justice and with the proceedings of that Court. It was absolutely intolerable that such comments should be made by any individual, be he a journalist or belong to any other profession or class, and the article referred to, if it stood alone, would warrant the censure of the Court. But there was another one that appeared in the *Freman's Journal* of the 12th :—

"We are unwilling to credit the rumour that the Court have resolved that juries, [redacted] almost exclusively Protestants, shall [redacted] some cases, the liberty, in others, th[redacted] prisoners on trial at Green-street. [redacted] lent to the report by the fact that ye[redacted] capital case, just as on the previo[redacted] Whiteboy case, Catholic gentleme[redacted] respectability and position were or[redacted] aside' when they took the book to be[redacted] gentlemen in question no stereotyp[redacted] tion can be alleged, and the inferen[redacted] that they were shoved aside from [redacted] jurors simply because they are Catho[redacted] true an odious and, it was hoped, obsolete practice has been revived, and the course taken, as unnessary as it is injudicious, must naturally cause indignation and resentment in Catholic circles. The notion that such men as Edward Lenehan, of Castle-street ; William Dennehy, of John-street, and others, whom we could mention, could not be trusted to find a true verdict according to evidence in country cases brought to Dublin for trial, which is the simple and only inference, is offensive in the extreme. The representatives of the Crown would not venture to publicly make such a declaration. Yet the names of the gentlemen specified appear in the published list of the rejected. The matter is one that calls for inquiry and explanation. For the present we will only express our regret that the representatives of the Crown should deem it necessary and expendient to boycott Catholic special jurors of the city and county of Dublin. That this has been done we fear there is no doubt, and we apprehend that no other interpretation of the action of the Crown can be given than that Catholic gentlemen are subjected to the shocking imputation that they are not unprepared to violate the solemn obligation of their oath in cases which are supposed to arise out of political agitation in the country Would the managers of the Crown prosecution in Green-street dare openly to make such an acusation ?"

On the part of the Crown he had to disclaim that, for a single moment, the religion of the juror ever entered into their minds or was contemplated by them in directing him to stand by. He admitted the respectability of the juriors told to stand by and it was not meant as the slightest reproach to a juror any more than if he was challenged by the prisoner. He held, and he did it advisedly, that the article transcended in audacity, and it was obvious that the consequences of such writing, if permitted to go unchecked, would be to prevent calm and unbiased consideration of the cases tried, and would create among the jurors such a feeling as to render the due administration of justice an impossibility. An article of the kind, published on such an occasion, could only tend to destroy justice ; and it was simply an endeavour to influence one class of jurors, holding them up to odium, so that they could not be looked on with faith or confidence. The statements in that article were without foundation, and it seemed that a publication of this kind circulating among the classes it did must be attended with the worst results. The articles alluded to were bad enough, but they had further matters to complain of. A letter was printed in the *Freeman's Journal* of Monday, headed "The Jury in the Ennis Murder Case," signed by "William O'Brien." He had no knowledge of the writer of the letter, nor was he officially informed as to who he was. The letter purported to be a comment on the conduct of the jurors in the Ennis murder case, in which a verdict of guilty had been brought in. The trial had been concluded at the time at which the publication took place. Whoever was the writer, the person officially [illegible]sponsible for its publication was the one whom [redacted] to deal with. He must be held as [redacted] wrote the letter himself. The [redacted] night [redacted] the Imperial Hotel [redacted] was awakened from sleep shortly [redacted] the sounds of a drunken chorus, succeeded, after a time, by scuffling, rushing, coarse laughter, and horse-play. Along the corridor on which my bed room opens a number of men, it seemed to me, were falling about the passage in a maudlin state of drunkenness, playing ribald jokes. I listened with patience for a considerable time, when the door of my bed room was burst open, and a man, whom I can identify (for he carried a candle unsteadily in his hand), staggered in plainly under the influence of drink, hiccupping 'Halloa, old fellow, all alone ?' My answer was of a charactor that induced him to bolt out of the room in as disordered a manner as he had entered. Having rung the bell, I ascertained that these disorderly persons were jurors in the case of 'The Queen v. Hynes,' and that the servants of the hotel had been endeavouring [redacted] them to a sense of their miscondu[redacted] right to convey to them a warning [redacted] would hear of their proceedings. The disturbance then ceased. It is fair to add that no more than three or four men appeared to be engaged in the roaring and in the tipsy horse-play that followed. I leave the public to judge the loathsomeness of such a scene upon the night when these men held the issues of life and death for a young man in the flower of youth, when they had already heard evidence which, if unrebutted, they must have known would send him to a felon's grave. These facts I am ready to support upon oath.—William O'Brien."

Presuming that Mr. Gray knew the letter to be genuine, that he received it in his office as a genuine, ordinary communication, what was his duty as a public journalist ? He ought not to have published such a communication at all. Comment in newspapers on the conduct of jurors was a matter which could not for a moment be permitted. This was for the Court alone, and if the jurors misconducted themselves it was for the Court to reprove them. Bringing the conduct of the jurors in this instance before the public was only for the purpose of having discredit thrown on the verdict, so as to temper with justice and defeat it if possible. The writer of the letter must have known, and the publisher must have known, what the effect of such a publication would be. When a case had concluded there might be some grodnd of explanation, but when several other cases remained to be tried, there was nothing short of scandalous audacity in such a letter, and the person who published it should be held responsible. Mr. Gray was not merely the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* but was High Sheriff of the city of Dublin. This was sworn to in the affidavit of Mr. Morphy, and if there was any misconduct on the part of the jurors, Mr. Gray was the person who was responsible for it. It was his duty as High Sheriff to have, if in his power, prevented the publication of such a letter. He should at least have consulted his lordship or some counsel. He (the Solicitor-General) did not admit that there was a word of truth in that letter, but it was a matter that could not be inquired into.

Mr. Gray, M. P., said that through the courtesy and consideration of Mr. Morphy, the Crown solicitor, he was handed the document conveying notice to him of these proceedings at rather a late hour last evening, and he had no time to instruct counsel or solicitor in his behalf. He would, therefore, ask his lordship to hear him in his own vindication. He emphatically disclaimed any imputatiou whatever on his Lordship or the Court. It was, however, a question whether the articles were contempt of court. The Solicitor-General thought it was his (Mr. Gray's) duty as High Sheriff of the City of Dublin to suppress articles in the *Freeman's Jaurnal*. But if that was so, he would see whether there was any way of relieving himself of the first office, as he considered his duty as a journalist far higher. The duty of a journalist was to comment without fear or favour on cases of public interest. The Solicitor-General said that the *Freeman's Journal* charged the representatives of the Crown with unduly exercising their right of challenge, and any one from his statement would be under the impression that jury-packing was quite unknown in Ireland ; but he wished to say that such was not the general impression prevailing outside, and he wished to point out that it was quite as possible to pack a jury by exclusion as inclusion, and by excluding jurors of particular classes to secure the jury which would convict in accord[redacted] appeared [redacted] of selecti[redacted] setting as[redacted] simply th[redacted] adjournme[redacted] might be [redacted] these cha[redacted] to apologiz[redacted] evidence o[redacted] ference to [redacted] letter, he w[redacted] of the *Freem*[redacted] the article upo[redacted] was a *bona fid*[redacted] capable of say[redacted]

Judge Law[redacted] it is better not to go into these [redacted] The letter, I believe, was written on the [redacted] and it was your duty to see [redacted] in a proper [redacted] have [redacted] were misconduct[redacted] duty as a public journalist, they had been drinking in the public [illegible] and—

Judge Lawson (interrupting)—I think you had better not make any statement of this kind, for it will not at all assist your case.

Mr. Gray.—I will not follow up these statements further.

Judge Lawson.—I believe them to be totally devoid of truth. It was a most respectable jury, and the foreman said all were perfectly sober, and I firmly believe him.

Mr. Gray.—My Lord,—

The Judge.—Mr. Gray, you had better not repeat these statements at all. If an action for libel were brought against the man who wrote these articles, then you might be justified in trying to justify your action ; but in the present instance you are not. The charge is that you committed a contempt of Court by writing these statements.

Mr. Barrett, of Kingstown (the forman of the jury).—The jury courts the fullest inquiry into their conduct.

Mr. William O'Brien.—As writer of the letter I wish——

His Lordship.—Sit down, Sir.

Mr. Gray disclaimed that he intended to defeat the administration of justice or bring the Court into contempt. He contended, on the contrary, that those articles assisted in the administration of justice ; and besides, it should be recollected that a public journalist had also a duty to discharge, perhaps as important as that of the Solicitor-General himself. The writer of the letter was ready to justify himself by proving on oath the conduct of the jury. He concluded by asking his Lordship to adjourn the case to give him an opportunity of consulting some professional gentleman who might present some features which would, perhaps, induce the Solicitor-General to take a more lenient view of the matter.

Mr. William O'Brien, who was sitting at the solicitors' table, rose at this point and said,—Do justice to Mr. Gray.

His Lordship.—Remove that men ; he has no right to be there at all.

Mr. O'Brien.—My Lord –

His Lordship.—Remove him at once from the court.

A Police constable then touched Mr. O'Brien [illegible] the shoulder, and he rose and left the court.

The Solicitor-General said if Mr. Gray ha[illegible] his application for an adjournment in the[illegible] stance he would have been inclined not [illegible] it, but now the Crown could not consent [illegible] Gray had made a very full statement.

Mr. justice Lawson said,—In my opinion [illegible] no ground for an adjournment in this cas[illegible] were only two matters about which there [illegible] be any controversy according to law. The[illegible]t is whether Mr. Gray is responsible for the pu[illegible] of those articles ; and, secondly, if it is [illegible] me to decide upon [redacted] at the [redacted] Commission, and there on the [redacted] day on which the Commission sat a journalist thought it proper to write an article of this kind reflecting upon the trial of a case just over, and reflecting upon the mode in which the juries were summoned. The editor of the paper was brought up before me by the proper authorities, those representing the Crown at the time. He was represented by a very able gentleman—Mr. But—and the latter having been put before me I then thought it my duty to sentence the editor to fine and imprisonment, and the result was that those comments ceased. I was perfectly satisfied that unless I interfered in that way those c[redacted]

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[illegible]ion, each and every one of the articles be[illegible] constitutes a grave contempt of Court. I [illegible] those earlier ones containing atrocious allegations about excluding Roman Catholics from juries are an especial contempt of Court, and are written for one purpose and for one prrpose only—namely, to excite in the minds of gentlemen of that persuasion, and who are on this jury, that they are ostracised, or not fairly dealt with, and the intention is that when they were called on a subsequent jury that impression should be left upon their minds, and would interfere with the due and proper administration of justice. Now in my opinion, jurors of all persuasions in the community require to be protected in the discharge of their duty. As to Judges it does not so much matter, for they are probably able to protect themselves; but jurors come here without fee or reward, and undertake, not voluntarily, but compulsorily, the most arduous duties. They have been on the present occasion summoned by the very writer and publishar of these articles, and in obedience to that summons they came here. And when they come and act in the discharge of that duty, are they to be subjected to intimidation of this kind, and to calumniation, for I can call it nothing else? I must say, as the Judge who presided at the trial, that I never saw a jury who exhibited more intelligence and devoted so much care and attention to make themselves acquainted with all the facts of the case. I reject the idea that the gentlemen comprising that jury were capable of the atrocious couduct attributed to them in this article. I believe it to be thorough invention, and I treat it as such. Now, what is the position of a juror discharging his duty in this court? What is the position of those 12 men denounced and held up to public execration in the *Freeman's Journal*? We know that jurors have lost their lives in this country, and there is that memorable case of Mr. Herbert, in the county Kerry, who lost his life because he did his duty as a juror. Am I to sit here and tolerate that public jurors are to be held up to execration for simply doing their duty? If so, I should be unworthy of the position I hold. I should be unworthy of holding Her Majesty's commission if I did not mark this proceeding in the strongest manner by a sense of disapproval, and as far as I am concerned I shall endeavour to protect jurors in discharging the duty imposed upon them. I see perfectly well the design of these articles. It is to endeavour to destroy in the public mind the moral effect of these convictions, and to interfere with the trial of prisoners yet to be tried, and to prevent jurors from bringing to the discharge of their duties that free and unfettered judgment, that judgment free from alarm and trepidation, which every men ought to have when he comes to discharge his duty. Mr. Gray's position as High Sheriff for the city of Dublin has greatly aggravated his offence in reference to this case. I think he owed a duty to the city which he most seriously neglected. If there was any imputation against these gentlemen of the jury, there was a mode of putting it into a proper train for inquiry. If there was an imputation of the Crown trying to pack the jury, it could also have been inquired into at the close of the Commission; but this charge of packing the jury without further inquiry during the pending of the Commission, without proper or with insufficient evidence, and attacking the Judge, as is done in this case, for rejecting evidence which he ought to have taken, is a state of things which cannot be tolerated. I therefore feel bound, in the exercise of the undoubted discretion which is vested in me, to sentence Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray both to imprisonment and fine. Accordingly, the sentence of the Court is that (it appearing that these articles constituted a contempt of court) you Edmund Dwyer Gray be imprisoned for the term of three calendar months, and to pay a fine to Her Majesty the Queen of £500, and after the termination of that period of three months to give securities (yourself in £5,000 and two securities in £2,500 each) to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace towards Her Majesty's subject for the term of six months, or in default to be imprisoned for a further term of three months. I now wish it to be understood that if any other newspaper writes articles of a similar character as long as this commission is sitting, and the proprietors are brought before me in the same way, I shall deal with them with quite as much severity as I have dealt with the present case. Let Mr. Gray be now taken into custody.

Mr. Gray.—I do not know whether your lordship could give me a little time to arrange my business affairs before going to prison,

His Lordsoip.—In prison you will have every opportunity of dealing with your private affairs.

Dr. Whyte (the City Coroner).—My lord, I have no precedent for taking a high sheriff into custody, and am not prepared to do so without legal advice.

His Lordship.—You will do so on my order, or take the consequences. After a pause, his lordship again said,—Mr. Coroner, do you mean to discharge this duty?

Coroner.—Oh, yes, my lord.

His Lordship.—Well, do so at once, or I will call on the Sheriff of the County of Dublin to do it.

Coroner.—Your lordship has not said whether I am to convey him to a prison or not.

His Lordship (to the Clerk of the Crown).—What is the legal prison.

Mr. Geale.—"The Cease to do Evil"—the Richmond Prison.

Coroner.—Then I am personally to convey him there.

His Lordship.—Yes, with the assistance of the proper authorities.

Mr. Gray then, in company with Mrs. Gray, left the court in custody of Dr. Whyte, and remained in one of the rooms of the building until 3 o'clock, when a strong force of Hussars arrived.

Mr. Gray got into his private carriage in custody, and was loudly cheered by a very large crowd which had collected. The carriage was surrounded by the Hussars with their sabres drawn, and driven off to Richmond Prison.

The following particulars of the renoval of Mr. Gray to prison are published :—"As the carriage was about to stert, there issued from the courtyard two companies of the Hussars, the 21st, commanded by two officers. Several persons collected round the carriage and loudly cheered the High Sheriff. The cavalcade proceeded at a most rapid pace down North King-street into Church-street, along Barrack-street, past the Royal Barracks, across King's-bridge, up Steevenslane, by James-street, Harbour into Love-lane, and then on to the North Circular-road to Richmond Prison, where it arrived at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock. During the career of the cavalcade ihrough Church-street Superintendent Kiawan's horse fell an the rider was thrown, his sword falling into the carriage and on to Mrs. Gray's lap. The Superintendent having remounted was handed his sword by the coroner, and the party proceeded. As Mr. Gray paesed through tbe city, the utmost astonishment prevailed. No one for a moment thought that the hon gentleman was in custody, and it was generally believed that the cavalcade was a guard of honour. In the prison Superintendent Byrne, of the A Division, with 40 men, was on duty. Mr. Gray's apartments at present consist of a sitting room and a bed room; the latter looks out into the governor's garden. Both apartments are at present wretchedly furnished, but Mr. Gray will be permitted to have his own furniture. Mrs. Gray and the coroner accompanied him to his rooms, where they took leave of him. Mrs. Gray was escorted to Pembroke-house by the coroner. It should be stated that the coroner, who was deeply affected by the painful position in which his duties placed him, was specially summoned by the Crown to attend the Court this morning."

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The following proclamation has been issued :—"Citizens of Dublin,—Without offering any comment upon the sentence that has been passed upon Mr. E. D. Gray, High Sherff of this city, and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, we deem it our duty to call upon the people of Dublin to maintain that calmness and dignified demeanour which has lately characterized our people. We know we are but voicing the wishes of the High Sheriff when we counsel his fellow citizens to abstain from any gatherings in the streets that might directly or indirectly lead to a breach of the peace. Calmness [illegible] temper upon your part is all that is required in [illegible] the present emergency. Let the citizens of [illegible] act now with the prudence and self-restraint [illegible]e always characterized their actions when [illegible] their best friends to control their feelings [illegible]nation. As the people of Ireland, repre[illegible] hundreds of thousands of visitors, yester[illegible] the peace of Dublin, let you its citizens s[illegible]urselves equally capable of prudence and se[illegible]trol on the present occasion."

"CHARLES DAWSON, LORD MAYOR.
"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.
"JOHN DILLON.
"MICHAEL DAVITT."

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## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

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## THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. MODAK said—I have been Headmaster of several of the High Schools in the Bombay Presidency during the last 15 years, and have always taken a deep interest in the progress of education in all its branches. As a member of the Committee of the Female Normal School at Poona, I am practically acquainted with the difficulties connected with the subject of supplying teachers for female schools. My experience has been gained in the Bombay Presidency, and especially in the Central Division. I think that on the whole the system of primary education in Bombay has been placed on a sound basis. Primary instruction is sought for by most classes of people. The aboriginal tribes, however, entirely hold aloof from it on account of their wild habits and extreme poverty; while the Mahomedans and extremely low-caste Hindus do not avail themselves of the means of education placed at their disposal as readily as the other classes of the Hindus do. The chief causes of this backwardness are the utter ignorance and the consequent want of appreciation of the usefulness of education which characterises these classes, and their comparative poverty. In the case of the Mahomedans, this backwardness also arises from the influence exercised by the priests, who discourage every kind of instruction except reading the Koran. The attitude of the influential classes among the Hindus towards the extension of elementary knowledge to the lowest castes is at present one of passive indifference, rather than of active opposition. The number of indigenous schools in the Bombay Presidency, according to a calculation made in 1875-76, was 2,714 with 61,448 scholars in that year. But the information on which this calculation was based was chiefly supplied by masters of Government primary schools, and they must have only reported such indigenous schools as were in their immediate neighbourhood. No notice was apparently taken of the out-lying indigenous schools. We cannot be far wrong if we take the indigenous schools at present existing in the Presidency to be at least half as many more as those given in the return above alluded to; that is to say, about 4,000 indigenous schools existing side by side with and around the 4,705 Government Vernacular schools given in last year's Educational Report. The subjects of instruction in indigenous schools are reading and writing the current hand, and mental arithmetic, required in the ordinary transactions of the rural population. Primary and middle class schools of every description may, in my opinion, be safely entrusted to Municipal Committees for support and management, wherever they have exhibited sufficient intelligence, public spirit, and the power of combination for civic purposes in other matters, reserving to Government the power of inspecting the schools annually, and laying down the standards of instruction to be followed. What makes the instruction in primary schools unacceptable to the community at large, and especially to the agricultural classes, is not the want of any new subjects which they wish to have taught, but the presence of some which they do not care for, namely, the reading of printed books, history, and geography. These subjects most of the old-fashioned people think to be utterly useless. What will make primary schools more popular is, giving prominence to reading and writing the current hand well, and casting accounts readily by the method of mental arithmetic, and by making poetry, history and geography, and the scientific system of arithmetic voluntary subjects, forming the highest standard of education atprimary schools, which those boys should not be made to learn who do not wish to do so. Higher education and the desire for it has not so far advanced in the Bombay Presidency as to induce private men of the requisite learning and talents, experience and pecuniary resources, to open higher institutions to any extent on their own account, and to manage them with increasing efficiency, even with the prospect of getting liberal grants from Government. There are no doubt many missionary societies which have established higher institutions in the larger cities, and which are ready to avail themselves of Government aid. But their avowed object being sectarian propagandism, people in general have no confidence in their disinterestedness, or in the efficiency of their secular teaching. That this is true of the majority of their institutions, is shown by their poor attendance and still poorer results notwithstanding that they charge very low fees, and are mostly under European management. Government, therefore, have hitherto been naturally averse to transfer the work of public instruction to such bodies. I know of no case in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, without injury to education, and to certain other interests which it is the duty of Government to protect. There are at present only two higher Government institutions in the Presidency that can educate men for the University in all its stages and branches. These are the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. St. Xavier's College in Bombay has no doubt shown a considerable degree of efficiency, but it has an insufficient staff, and but small attendance. This is a striking fact, considering the central position of that institution with reference to the native town. Elphinstone College, with its higher fees, fewer free-studentships, and most inconvenient locality, has on its rolls more than double the number of students that attend St. Xavier's College. This shows how much more popular the former college is than either of the Mission Colleges in Bombay, and how the cause of higher education would suffer, if that sole Government college in the presidency-town were abolished or transferred to any private agency. The Mission Schools at Surat, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum have recently been showing some signs of improvement. But it will take a long time before they are able to do the work of Government institutions with any chance of permanence; and as there are no other private High Schools than those established by Missionary Societies in these outlying localities, the people will simply be left to the alternative of sending their children, whether they like it or not, to the Mission Schools, which insist on sectarian religious teaching. The cause of edncation cannot but suffer greatly by the change. All the private agencies which are at present taking part in the work of high and secondary education, should, however. be heartily encouraged with a fairly liberal aid from State funds, that they may, in the course of time. be in a position to take upon themselves a much greater share of the work of public instruction than they have hitherto done. State aid, however, should be given to such institutions only as are open to all classes of the community and as do not force religious instruction on those who do not want it. The only effect of the withdrawal of Government at present from the direct management of schools and colleges will, in my opinion, be to check the spread of education; and instead of assisting the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, it will simply dry up the only source from such a spirit first springs in large towns, and thence spreads to rural districts. Except among the Mahomedans who have indigenous schools of their own, here and there, for teaching girls to read the Koran, there are no indigenous female schools in any part of the Bombay Presidency with which I am acquainted. The progress made by the Department in instituting schools for girls cannot be considered as satisfactory. According to the latest published Educational Report, we have in the whole Bombay Presidency only 198 schools for girls against 4,001 for boys and 11,691 as the number of girls receiving education in Government schools against 240,815 boys. These figures by no means show that the progress of female education is commensurate with the education of men. I do not think that the demand for education in Western India has reached such a stage as to make the profession of teaching a profitable one. In Bombay some Parsi young men have opened schools as a means of maintaining themselves; but I cannot make sure of their being men of good position. In Poona some enterprising young graduates of the University have recently established an English School, but their position is not yet assured; nor do they, as far as I know, look upon their school as a sufficient means for maintaining themselves. I think it is for the present necessary to have European professors for English literature, History and Political Economy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, applied Mathematics and Experimental Sciences, in colleges educating up to the B. A. standard, provided they are such as have really mastered their subjects.

Mr. Modak was cross-examined as follows :—

By Mr. Telang.—With reference to your 26th answe,r what made of qualifying for the teacher's profession do you propose?

A.—Those who have gone through subjects without passing should after leaving college make up the deficiency by private study.

By Mr. Jacob.—With reference to answer 25, regarding the Government system of scholarships, do you regard that as intended chiefly as a stimulus [illegible]he classes of such high and [illegible]her as an attraction to boys [illegible]class?

[illegible]t is intended as a stimulus to [illegible]he boys already in the school. [illegible]er that any further stimulus [illegible] free studentships, as they at [illegible]ded by boys in the primary [illegible]urther stimulus is necessary to [illegible] go up to higher institutions. [illegible]mber of scholarships and free [illegible]all that it practically excludes [illegible] admission.

[illegible]nswer, you speak of an annual [illegible]cal funds of Rs. 69,000; are you prepared to state that the greater part of this saving is not arrears of receipts that became due during the famine years and were not then collected?

A.—I am not prepared to say that. I did not take into account that this excess was due to arrears.

Q.—Are you prepared to show that the claims for new masters and new school buildings which could not be satisfied during the famine years have not forestalled the whole of that balance of Rs. 69,000?

A.—That may be the case.

In reply to another question as to the local fund balances, witness said his own impression was that about 25 per cent., of the actual expenditure would be sufficient working capital.

Q.—With regard to the saving in provincial funds are you aware that a considerable portion of them was really forestalled by the pay of officers on furlough and by postponed payment on account of grants-in-aid; that in 1881-82 the actual charges on the whole show an excess over receipts of more than Rs. 20,000?

A.—I have not got returns for 1881-82. My calculations are based on previous years. My impression was that the saving shown in those returns was not liable to the charges you speak of.

Q.—With regard to answer 16, on the operation of the grant-in-aid system, in which you imply that grants-in-aid are not equally distributed between missionary and non-missionary schools, are you aware that the policy of the Education Department is in strict accordance with the instructions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India?

A.—I have never heard of any such instructions.

Q.—Are you aware that the system of inspection you propose was actually in force in several divisions of the Presidency before the late famine?

A.—I was not aware of that.

Q.—Are you aware that the revenue and other officers of the Government constantly visit the primary schools in their districts and render valuable service to the Educational Department?

A.—I have heard so, but I am told they don't go into details; they chiefly register the number of scholars attending the schools.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner.—Do you apprehend that if the high and secondary schools of Poona were transferred as suggested to the managers of the new English school there would be a tendency to exclude from these schools the lower classes or any particular section of the community, who now find a ready admission to the Government schools?

A.—I think in the present state of Indian native society there would be such a tendency.

Q.—Do I correctly understand your recommendations in regard to primary education, when I believe that you mean the present State schools should be continued, but that any future extension should take the form of indigenous schools, and that new Government schools should not be opened?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would there not be a difficulty in regard to the backward populations in places where very few indigenous schools exist?

A.—There might be some difficulty in the case of certain races and classes, but that difficulty might in time be removed.

After some further cross-examination of Mr. Modak the Commission adjourned.

### TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Mrs. Mitchell, Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Poona, said in her evidence-in-chief :—I came out to India in 1841 and have since resided for the most part of the time in Poona up to the present. During all that time I have been engaged in Native Female Education more or less. I have had scholars of every race and caste—Hindus of all castes, Mahomedans, Parses, &c. I spent 4½ years in Bombay from 1866 to 1870 during which time I was Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. In 1870 I came to Poona to take charge of the Government Female Training College and have been engaged in this work ever since. I am not aware of the existence of indigenous female schools worthy of the name in this Province. The obstacle to establishing schools for girls have been and are still very great; there may, however, be more instruction going on in private among the women of this Province than most of us are aware of—the case of my friend Ramabai Sanskrita would suggest this. How this remarkable native lady has acquired such a wonderful knowledge of Sanskrit and such remarkable proficiency in her own language, both in speaking and writing, while she possesses great good sense and practical knowledge, are questions well worthy of the attention of the Educational Commission. There may be other similar cases that people know nothing of, and every one would be glad to hear of such. I found five small primary female schools in Poona when I arrived, which were supported by Government; these were affiliated shortly after my arrival to the normal institution to which I had been appionted. The Department has done a great deal and gone to considerable expense on account of Female Education during the last 12 years notwithstanding what were once thought to be insurmountable obstacles. The Female Training College was established in November 1870. When first taking charge I found 8 grown up women, and had a few more shortly after the institution was opened. Female Education was then in a very elementary state. At first most of the women admitted, did not know their letters. Up to April 1878 there was no entrance standard. To have passed the third Vernacular Standard was then made the entrance, and there were besides four special standards framed for the Female Training College. The Marathi language is the chief medium of communicating instruction. Lately a Hindustani Department has been begun, from which I have great hopes that Mahomedan girls may be reached. The great body of our 34 pupils are high caste Hindus, of whom 6 are Brahmins, and 18 Maratha Kunbis, 1 Sonar, and 1 Vani. There is also one Jewees and one Mahomedan. Since 1872, 34 mistresses have been sent out to situations from the Training College as follows :—3 in 1872, 4 in 1873, 7 in 1875, 3 in 1876, 1 in 1877, 2 in 1879, 3 in 1880, 5 in 1881 and 6 in 1882. There have been up to this time 34 mistresses sent out and they are labouring in different parts of this Presidency. At first as a rule the mistresses are appointed to take charge of schools in the City of Poona so as to gain experience before being sent to a distance where they are likely to have greater trials and difficulties. The six Primary Schools in the City of Poona have lately come entirely under my charge. My assistants and I have regularly attended to them more or less from the beginning; but in December 1879 they came under our administration, and I have since done the duties of a Deputy Educational Inspector in addition to my own as Lady Superintendent. To speak of the results of this work is rather premature as yet. We have begun by having better school-houses as far as we could, so that the little girls under us are not now taught in wretched hovels as they formerly were, and we have set ourselves to remove the obstacles to the progress of our work as far as may be in our power. The Practising School more immediately attached to the Training College is the most advanced; to this school Miss Morris, my assistant, has devoted her chief attention, which has resulted not only in benefit to the little girls but to the women who go into it as pupil-teachers, &c. On the success of this school especially a great deal of the success of the Training College depends, though all the other Primary Schools are feeders to our Central Institution. Let me here speak of the chief great hindrance to our work in these schools—early marriages. Hardly has a girl of high caste acquired a little elementary knowledge than she is called away to be married at the tender age of 8 or 9. I think, however, there is some appearance of change in this matter. A few most respectable gentlemen are allowing their girls to grow up before marriage; some girls attend school after their marriage though time is lost in visits to the mothers-in-law; there have been remarkable cases of widow marriages lately. I hope all these changes will eventually lead to the abolition of this great evil; the true remedy for this and similar evils is the education of *both men* and *women*. The only improvement I would here suggest in the present course is that a few of the more promising students in our college should have English as a foreign language added to the above standards. I know that English is studied by native girls without a proper knowledge of their own vernacular, when they cannot even sign their names in the written character of their own language; this is an obvious abuse, and there never can be real appreciation of our language by such students, nor can they ever gain any knowledge of English literature. If mixed schools can be established there can be no objection to them. European ladies, who have set themselves to study a native language so as to be able to communicate freely with the people of the locality in which their lot has been cast, have done much good in the advancement of Female Education. Without the study of some native language or other I do not see that European ladies can do much good. I could give many instances which have come under my own observation of ladies who have spent their time in the instruction of native women and girls, and those who have met with success are those who have studied native languages. My chief objection to the administration of Government Female Schools, as far as our mistresses are concerned, is that when those mistresses leave Poona for the Districts they are put under gentlemen who are Deputy Inspectors; this is contrary to all native ideas of propriety. It is not my object here to condemn any particular set of men as a class, but the system as it applies to this country is bad, and I have known individual cases of great hardship arise from it; the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the above statement is that Native Girls' Schools should be inspected by ladies of high character and attainments. European ladies in the first instance, but I can see no objection to such a lady as Mrs. Ramabai Sanskrita or one of our own women occupying such a post eventually, after getting older and more experienced, especially if, in addition to being good Marathi scholars, as they ought to be after having passed our Training College standards, they have acquired English so as to have some appreciation of its literature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner for Mr. Telang (who had been called to Bombay on emergent business).—With reference to your answer 8, have you any objection to specify the nature of the hardships which result from the mistresses of female schools being placed under deputy inspectors?

A.—The general character of my objection is that as a rule the deputy inspectors are exceedingly coarse and unmannerly, arising from ignorance of how to talk to a lady. I am glad to say, however, that there are exceptions

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner.—With reference to answer 3, can you state what is become of the girls sent out from your college? (List handed in.)

Q.—If primary education is transferred to municipalities would you have female primary schools included?

A.—Female schools should be exempted from control of municipalities, as Mr. Sorabjee Bengali says. In Poona, I believe, they have never done a single thing for female schools; never even given a prize or sweetmeats.

Cross-examined by the President :—

Q.—Are there any objections in respectable society to little girls going alone through the streets to school?

A.—I do not myself think it is safe for little children to go through the streets of Poona, very far. I think there is a feeling against it.

Q.—You say early marriages are a great obstacle in the way of female education. How many girls remain at school after 10 years of age?

A.—Many hundreds of little girls, from Brahmins to sweepers, have come under my observation, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews; and I have now 400 children under my charge. A smallbut increasing proportion continue with us after nine years of age, especially the Koonbie girls. A very small proportion remain with us after nine years of age, and about half of these are married.

Q.—Do you think it is possible to establish mixed schools on any considerable scale?

A.—I do not think it is possible.

Q.—You speak of the defects of male inspectors of female schools: do you think a supply of native educated women exists in the presidency?

A.—There would in time be a supply. I think there should be Englishwomen at first.

Q.—Have you any Mahomedan scholars?

A.—I have only one Mahomedan girl among 400 scholars. Mahomedan girls require to have female teachers and rooms to themselves, and do not like to go where there are masters.

Q.—If you had any more money at your disposal do you think there would be an increasing demand for girls' schools?

A.—There is an increasing demand for female education in native society notwithstanding much opposition.

Q.—Is your supply of female teachers equal to the demand?

A.—No.

Q.—If you had more money to spend on the female training college and teachers could you draw more girls into the college, or has your training college taken all the available teachers?

A.—I have not thought it my duty to spend the whole of the money put into my hands by Government. I have had no application from low-caste girls and I think there ought to be a sum of money set apart for that purpose.

Q.—Would not that spoil the character of your institution?

A.—No. I think it is a disgrace to the department that there is not a Mhar caste school.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any ladies doing zenana work?

A.—Yes, I know several such ladies.

Q.—Do these ladies really reach the classes you cannot reach?

A.—I think it is very likely.

Q.—Are they doing much work?

A.—Their work, as far as I have seen, is very good.

The President, on behalf of Mr. Jacob, put the following questions :—

Q.—Are you aware that there is a considerable number of girls of low caste in the free schools of the Presidency?

A.—I am speaking only of Poona city.

Q.—Are you aware that in the rural schools of the Deccan Mahomedan girls freely attend the girls' and even boys' schools?

A.—I was not aware of it.

Q.—Are you aware that in 1881 there were 2,741 Mahomedan and Hindu girls attending boys' schools in this Presidency?

A.—No.

Mrs. Ramabai Sanskrita in her evidence-in-chief said :—I was born in Mangalore Zilla in a forest named Gunga Mul, on a plateau of the Western Ghats in April 1858. My father, a learned Pandit and sanskrit scholar, a native of the village of Mul Heranjee at the foot of said plateau, chose his residence in the forest above mentioned. My mother having been taught by my father was also very learned in Sanskrit: she taught me Sanskrit when I was only nine years of age. Though I was not formally taught Marathi, yet hearing my father and mother speak in it, and being in the habit of reading newspapers and books in that language, I acquired a correct knowledge of it. In this manner I acquired the knowledge of Kanarese, Hindustani and Bengali while travelling about. From my earliest years I always had a love for books. My father and mother did not do with me as others were in the habit of doing with their daughters, *i.e.*, throw me away, (literally "throw me into the well of ignorance,") by giving me in marriage in infancy. In this matter my parents were both of one mind. I was with my parents till I attained the age of sixteen, when both died in 1874, within a month and half of each other. After this my brother and I travelled about the country. We went to the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bengal, and other lands. We lectured in the large cities on Female Education, *i.e.*, that before marriage girls should be instructed in Sanskrit and their vernacular, according to our Shastras. Afterwards my brother died. I was then alone in the world. I got married. On the 4th of February last, my husband was carried of with cholera sixteen months after our marriage. My little daughter is now one year old. The above is a short account of my life. It will thus appear that my parents and brother being learned people, my husband also being M.A., LL.B., and a Vakil, I had many opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject of Female Education in the different parts of the country above mentioned. I am the child of a man who had to suffer a great deal on account advocating Female Education, and had to discuss the subject amidst great opposition, as well as carry out his own principles. My brother and I had, on this account, that is to say, on account of persecution for the cause of Female Education, to leave our home and travel through distant lands often in want and distress. We thus spent our time in advocating this cause according to the ancient Shastras. I consider it my duty, to the very end of my life, to maintain this cause, and to advocate the proper position of women in this land. It appears to me evident that the women who are to become teachers of others should have a special training for that work. Besides having a correct knowledge of their own language, they ought to acquire English. Whether those training to be feamle teachers are married or unmarried, or widows, they ought to be correct in their conduct and morals, and they ought also to be of respectable families. They ought to be provided w[illegible] scholarships. Teachers of girls also ought [illegible]ave higher salaries than those of boys, as they should be of a superior character and position. The students should live in the college compound, so as to have their manners and habits improved, and there ought to be a large building with every appliance for the comfort of the teachers and students. They ought to have a native lady of good position over them. Mere learning is not enough; the conduct and morals of the students should be attended to. There ought to be female inspectresses over female schools. These ought to be of the age of thirty or upwards, and of a very superior class, and highly educated, whether Native or European. Male inspectors are unsuitable for the following reasons :—(1) The women of this country are very timid. If a male inspector goes into a female school, all the women and girls are thrown into confusion, and are unable to speak. The inspector seeing this state of things will write a bad report of the school, and teachers and so in all probability Government will appoint a male teacher for their school, and so the school will not have the advantage of a female teacher. As the education of girls is different from that of boys, female schools ought to be in the hands of female teachers. The second reason is this. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the educated men of this country are opposed to Female Education and the proper position of woman. If they observe the slightest fault, they magnify the molehill into a mountain (literally "a grain of mustard-seed into a mountain"), and try to ruin the character of a woman; often the poor woman, not being very courageous, and well informed, her character is completely broken. Men being more able to reach the authorities are believed, while women go to the wall. Both should be alike to a parental Government, whose children, male and feamle, should be treated with equal justice. It is evident that women, being one-half of the peeple of this country are oppressed and cruelly treated by the other half. To put a step to this anomaly is worthy of a good Gozernment. Another suggestion I would make is with regard to lady-doctors. Though in Hindustan there are numbers of gentleman-doctors, there are no ladies of that profession. The women of this country are much more reserved than in other countries, and most of them would rather die than speak of their ailments to a man. The want of lady-doctors is, therefore, the cause of hundreds of thousands of women dying permature deaths. I would, therefore, earnestly entreat of our Government to make provision for the study of medicine by women, and thus save the lives of those multitudes. The want of lady-doctors is one very much felt and is a great defect in the Education of the women of this country.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchell acting as interpreter :—

Q.—Are you aware that there is a class at the J. J. Hospital for training Mahratta and Guzerati women who wish to attend?

A.—I am aware of the fact, but my notion, however, is that a mistress should have some knowledge of medicine, and impart it to the children, and also practice.

By Mr. Telang.—What are your grounds for saying that the majority of educated natives are opposed to female education?

A.—I speak from my own experience of the people I know. In the first place, there are inherent difficulties arising from a want of opportunity, from early marriage, and other circumstances of their life.

By the President.—Do you think there are several other cases of native ladies receiving a good education at home in the Bombay Presidencys, or is yours an isolated case?

A.—There are but very few.

Q.—How many do you know?

A.—About two or three among my acquaintance.

Q.—What are the accomplishments of these ladies? Do they learn Sanscrit?"

A.—They learn their own language. A few know Sanscrit, and one or two have a smattering of English. They do a great deal of needlework; they sew for the house, make clothes, and knit stockings, besides doing embroidery for their bodices.

Q.—Do native ladies in ordinary respectable Hindu families learn to recite poems and verses or sacred lessons?

A.—A few learn poems.

Q.—In every household is there not one woman who can recite peoms?

A.—In almost every house there is such an one.

Q.—Do they learn to read and write?

A.—There are very few houses in which one woman can read or write.

Q.—Do they learn to keep accounts at all?

A.—Very few of them can keep accounts. Sometimes they count on their fingers, and sometimes write on the wall. Those who do not know arithmetic keep their accounts in that manner. In almost every house some woman can recite ballads of sorts; they do not all recite high-class poems.

Q.—Would respectable native women like to attend the female medical class at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital?

A.—They would go at first in very small numbers, but it would become popular at last.

Q.—Suppose you were to get money to set up a medical school what course would you suggest for its foundation?

The President.—This is not quite within our province, but I would like very much to hear your views. I cannot record them because it is not within our range.

A.—I wish, in the first place, to establish a good medical school in the heart of some large city. First of all if any women wish to stay in their own houses under suitable persons, very well; if there are not such persons they (the native ladies) might live on the premises.

Q.—Where would you get teachers from?

A.—I admit the difficulty of getting female teachers. The native male medical teachers should be old gentlemen and highly respectable.

Q.—Would native female patients come to these schools?

A.—If you went among our women you would find plenty that would come.

The President.—I am very much obliged to this lady for coming and giving evidence. She is a very old acquaintance of mine, for I read the speech which she deiivered when at Benares.

Mrs. Mitchell interpreted the President's words to Mrs. Ramabai, who asked to what speech the President referred.

The President.—I read out the Benares speech to a large audience of 700 people at Edinburgh and gave a sketch of Mrs. Ramabai's life, and the audience applauded heartily, for they were delighted to hear it.

The President (to the Commission).—I beg your pardon for keeping you so long, but we seldom get an example of this sort.

Mr. F. Sorabji, Superintendent, Victoria School, Poona, said in her examination-in-chief :—I have long been engaged in the work of Education, having had charge of boys and girls' Orphanages for several years at Sharanpur, near Nasik, in connection with the C. M. S. Western Indian Mission. I am now the Superintendent of the Victoria High School in Poona, which I established seven years since, and have been carrying it on with the help of my daughters. All my experience is confined to the Bombay Presidency. In my opinion Home instruction is only valuable as supplementary or auxiliary to school instruction, but alone it is not generally satisfactory. If the grant-in-aid system were framed on a more liberal and equitable scale than it is at present, I have no doubt that many public-spirited gentlemen in this Presidency would come forward and aid in the establishment of schools and colleges. In Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools the grants are not at all proportionate to the amount of labour and expense entailed, this is true also if girls' schools for although grants are made to them on more liberal terms than to those of boys, female education being still in its infancy in this country, more than ordinary encouragement is needed to stimulate it into healthy growth. In fact in my opinion Education in the proper sense of the word must begin and grow with woman to be of any use to man, and hence no labour or expense should be spared to attain that end. I think that the instruction imparted in secondary schools is not calculated to store the minds of youths with useful and partical information, the schedules of study being framed with a view to culminate in higher education for degrees, &c. I am of opinion that undue attention to the preparation for University Examination practically unfits young men for the requirements of ordinary life. I have come in contact with several youths who, though Matriculated members of the Bombay University, were unable to write a correct note in English or a petition or to carry on any ordinary business. The subjects for Matriculation are so crowded and overwhelming that to pass the examination necessitates a great deal of cramming, and that which is crammed in haste leaks out at leisure, leaving behind no good or permanent results. To remedy this defect, I think that a separate higher graded Government Service Qualification Entrance Examination might be advantageously adopted, introducing some of the more practically useful branches of Education. For those who wish to pursue their studies further, or to devote themselves to the educational profession, the standard for Matriculation might be raised to that of the London University. This would have the further advantage of qualifying the lads here who wish to complete their education in England. I do think that the number of candidates who present themselves for the University Examination is unduly large when compared with the requirements of the country. For instance, throughout India at least 10,000 students present themselves annually for Matriculation soley with a view to e[illegible] service. Now it is impossible to cr[illegible] number of posts for so large a number [illegible] The consequence is disaffection and a great waste of the country's energy, for about one-third of these candidates are drawn from the Artizan Class. To remedy this evil I would suggest the establishment of Mechanical and Industrial Schools in very large towns throughout the country, and that trades be taught on English models. This would have the advantage of enabling this class of people to learn their respective trades and earn independent livelihoods. Unless some such measure is resorted to, I fear that higher education will deteriorate rapidly, especially in a country where little or no value is placed by society on intellectual culture. The University Curriculum does not in my opinion afford sufficient training for teachers in secondary schools; special preparation for teaching is absolutly necessary to ensure success. Every trade, every profession requires previous training, and the art of teaching is on exception to the rule. I certainly advocate the State keeping in its own hands for at least fifty years to come the primary and secondary schools in which the interest of the masses is involved, and when the blessing of Education spreads through the length and breadth of the land, the people will themselves see and feel the necessity of higher education, and value it. Private agencies and Municipal Corporations of the Presidency cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras may well be entrusted with the development of higher education which, with sufficient encouragement from the State by means of grants-in-aid, scholarships, prizes, &c., will maintain its position as it has done in European countries.

There is scarcely any indigenous instruction provided for girls in the Deccan, and the reason is. that the people are not yet fully alive to the importance of Female Education. Government may be said to have made a beginning, and only a beginning I should say, in the work of Female Education in this Presidency. The character of the instruction imparted is fairly good as far as it goes; but the want of Female Teachers in the places of Males, as is the case at present, is a great drawback to the progress of Female Education, especially as Indian ideas are averse to much intercourse between the two sexes. Every effort should be made, and no expense spared, not only to raise up a good and competent staff of Female Teachers, but also to provide efficient Female Inspectors. I think that mixed schools answer very well, provided they are under judicious guidance and able management. The best method for providing teachers for girls' schools is, I believe, that of training the wives of the masters of Vernacular schools as Mistresses, in order that they may conduct the girls' schools in the towns or villages where their husbands are in charge of the boys' schools. The reason for this arrangement is that the customs which obtain in India regarding women do not allow of their living alone or independently as in England. I may suggest that in the present scarcity of native female teachers, encouragement might be given to Eurasian and Anglo-Indian girls to qualify themselves to become Mistresses or Superintendents of Native schools. I have made a beginning of this class in my own school.

European ladies do take an interest in English-teaching schools, as I can testify, by the valuable help rendered by several ladies, in Poona to my school as well as to others in the station. I believe that by placing girls' schools in large cities and towns under Ladies' Committees and appointing some of them as Honorary Secretaries, wherever it is practicable, immense good would result. The rate of fees in secondary schools ought certainly to vary according to the means of the parents or guardians of the pupils. For instance, a Mamlatdar drawing from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem, sends his son to the same school as his clerk with an income of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per mensem does. The fee for the highest standard, I believe, is Rs. 4, and, supposing that both these boys are in the same class, it will go very hard with the poor clerk to pay about one-fourth of his scanty income for the education of one child alone. Leaving the higher or collegiate education aside, all grants to primary and secondary schools should amount in the case of boys' schools to one-third, and in the of girls' schools to one half the gross expenditure. This would give an immense impetus to private enterprise and be a great saving to Government in the end. A branch of Female Education, other than those already referred to, which urgently ralls for Government's attention is the training of women as Doctors and Midwives. Even a class for teaching midwifery and simple household medicines might be formed wherever a Civil or Military Hospital exists; this will provide the means of saving thousands of lives (chiefly of women and children) which are now lost for want of a knowledge of these branches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob.—With regard to your 7th answer, how have you ascertained that one-third of the candidates at the Matriculation examinations are drawn from the artisan class?

A.—From what I have heard. I have not analysed the lists.

Q.—As to the 13th answer, you say that there is a danger of Indian embroidery dying out. Do you think that in the vernacular schools the Education Department should in respect of this offer more than Rs. 2 per head?

A.—Native Embroidery should be encouraged. I do not mean that more money should be offered.

After some other questions had been put to the witness, Mr. Oxenham was examined.

R. G. Oxenham, Principal, Deccan College, Poona, in his examination-in-chief said :—I have had nineteen years' service in the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, as Professor and Principal of the two Government Arts Colleges, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Deccan College, Poona, as an Univercity Examiner and Syndic, as Examiner of schools in Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum, and as a Member of the Ecucational-Commission appointed by the Government of India in the year 1877. I know of no case in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, without injury to education or to any interests which it is the duty of Government to protect, and doubt if any such exists in this Presidency. As far as I am aware, the Government system of education is strictly neutral and impartial as to religious principles taught in colleges and schools. Published tables appended to the Director of Public Instruction's Annual Reports give statistics showing the classes who avail themselves of colleges and schools. Confining myself to the Government colleges, as to which I have means to form an opinion, I should describe the students as mostly poor men. The rate of fees payable in Deccan College is Rs. 30 per term or Rs. 60 per annum. This is found a considerable tax upon the means of most students, and represents a larger sum compared to their means than the fees paid by under-graduates at English Universities. I believe that educated natives do, as a rule, find remunerative employment, and that an Indian University Educatian is much more directly remunerative than an English one, subject to very few exceptions. A Bombay graduate can make certain of Rs. 50 a month or more within a year or two, if not immediately after, taking his degree. This is as if an English graduate found his degree worth £200 a year to him. The number of candidates for Matriculation in Bombay is greatly in excess of the number of students who propose to themselves to graduate, or are at all qualified to take advantage of an University education. This excess is chiefly due to the fact that hitherto the Matriculation Examination has not been regarded as simply a test of fitness to enter the University and begin the studies leading to a degree, but as a convenient test of the higher schools and a qualification for employment. Less than one-tenth of those who matriculate proceed to the Degree of B.A. and less than one-fortieth of the candidates are qualified to do so. At present, owing to two distinct classes of candidates having to be considered, it is impossible to require more than a minimum of vernacular knowledge, as those who propose to themselves a University career (the only candidates for Matriculation in its proper sense) must devote time and study to some classical language, while those who desire to pass in order to qualify for emploment require no knowledge of any classical language. If the examination were freed from this difficulty of double function, and became a middle class one, no additional charges need be incurred, and the character of the examination might be maintained or altered solely from that point of view. Possibly such subject as accounts and book-keeping might be thought a useful addition. The first University examination of the students would then be the Previous Examination and the colleges would be free to make their own arrangements for admission of students, while the University might still require from candidates for P. E. the same number of terms as at present to be kept at an affiliated college. This would, I believe, be found one of the greatest improvements in the system of education since the foundation of the Universities, and would furnish a standard and test of middle class, as distinguished from University, education, without in any way compromising the latter, while very materially promoting and developing the former.

The great difference between the various systems of education prevalent in different provinces was forcibly impressed upon myself, and, I believe, the other members of the Educational Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1877, and nothing was more apparent than that "a complete scheme of education for India" does not in fact exist, nor would absolute uniformity be desirable or even possible. The State might also provide in a few carefully selected centres higher schools, maintained as models of what such schools should be, and as themselves valuable normal schools to train teachers. Such schools should however be limited in number to encourage the establishment of local or private schools of a similar class, and to avoid the anomaly of maintaining a Government school at perhaps an increasing charge, and at the same time subsidizing rival institutions. Extending this principle to the highest education, Government might provide colleges (in this Presidency two Arts Colleges would be ample), limiting in this case also the number of students and encouraging the foundation of other [illegible] by local effort, as the number of persons to [illegible] with collegiate education exceeded that which the Government colleges could undertake. If these principles were adopted and firmly adhered to, the natural growth of education would be stimulated, and the prospect of a time when the State could abandon the charge of all but primary education would be brought within measurable distance. The withdrawal of Government support from colleges and schools to any large extent would, I believe, be very unwise, but with a view to further results it might be desirable to limit somewhat the direct management by Government of such institutions, and this might be done without any addition to expenditure or sacrifice of efficiency. As regards the Arts Colleges, I would point out that the whole course of studies is of necessity determined, and success or failure tested, by the University. There appears therefore no very obvious reason for the direct management by Government being more in the case of colleges than in that of the university. In both the Government have complete and sufficient control in the appointment, and if necessary, the removal of the whole governing body and in the financial dependence of University and colleges. Beyond this it is practically impossible that the management by Government can be exercised. It would therefore seem reasonable that this, which is now the fact, should find expression in official procedure, and both the Government and the Director of Public Instruction be relieved from references entailed by the existing system. I am not aware that the amount now expended on higher education in Bombay Presidency could be reduced at present. As the receipts from fees rise, expenditure may be to some extent reduced: but there is considerable misapprehension on this point. Speaking generally high education can never be expected to be self-supporting in India, and is not self-supporting in Europe. Persons who have not had a public school and University education may not always remember that the richest nobleman in England does not psy for the education of his son more than a fraction of what that education costs, and that if the cost of college education in England were calculated as it is in India by comparing the total expenditure with the receipts by fees, it would be seen that all the fees received in a year do not meet more than one or two out of many heads of expenditure. Endowments and the profits arising from the boarding of pupils supply the greater part of the income. The fee receipts in Deccan and Elpinstone Colleges amount to 16 per cent. of the total Expenditure. The average fee receipts at Oxford are about 13 per cent. I think payment of fees should be by the term both to disconrage migration from one college to another and as promoting discipline. It has been for many years the practice in this Presidency to require every student coming to one college from another to produce *bene decessit* or certificate that he leaves his former college by permission of the authorities. In Deccan College this rule is strictly enforced. European professors are necessary in colleges educating up to the B.A. standard and could not, under present circumstances, be dispensed with.